

THE North-China Herald AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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LATEST MAIL DATES.

England,.....Oct. 19	Hankow,.....Dec. 2
San Francisco,.....Nov. 3	Yokohama,.....Nov. 24
Hongkong,.....„ 30	Nagasaki,.....Dec. 1
Tientsin,.....„ 30	Foochow,.....Nov. 23

Latest Mail dates in England, from China
Hongkong,.....Sept. 1 } Received 15th Oct.
Shanghai,.....Aug. 26 }

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Hio-go—Messrs. M. Stucken and R. Tani. For Yokohama—Messrs. H. F. Meyerink and W. Coles. For San Francisco—Messrs. W. White and G. W. Pye.
Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, for Nagasaki—Messrs. C. M. Carvalho and N. Hobuto.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Mr. Porter.
Per str. *Kiangyung*, for Hankow—Mr. Holmogoroff. For Chinkiang—Mr. Moore.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Europe*, from Foochow—Messrs. Parker (British Consul), De Lano (U. S. Consul), and Roeder.

Per str. *Tahyew*, from Foochow—Mr. and Mrs. Vietkoff and maid, Messrs. Holmogoroff and C. Clements.

Per str. *Tamsin*, from Hankow—Mr. Molchanoff.

Per str. *Kiangyung*, from Hankow and Ports—Bishop Wiley and Mrs. Wiley, and Mr. and Mrs. Goldspink.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, from Japan—Lady Agnes Flower and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. and Mrs. Viele, Mrs. Martin and infant, Mrs. Anderson and infant, Doctor J. D. B. Stellman, Messrs. A. E. Salter, W. F. Wood, C. Maries, W. Kennedy, Veile, Jr., Brandon, Barattoni, and J. L. Flood; 2 Europeans.

Per str. *Haeslin*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. G. B. Glover, Messrs. Moorhead, Leymeyer, Røpber, and Fanaki.

Per str. *Sarpedon*, from Liverpool—Miss Allardes, Mr. Davidson and Mr. W. Davidson. From Swatow—Mrs. Howland, two children and servant, and Mrs. Shepherd.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Williams, Miss Moon, Messrs. C. P. Blethen, Hellyer, Taylor, Angelo and Nail; 2 Europeans.

Per str. *Djennah*, from Marseilles—Messrs. de Lavau St. Fortunato, Stucken, Beyfuss, libert, Icaunos, Bony, and 7 missionaries. From Singapore—Miss Merdaurel.

Per str. *Hankwang*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—His Excellency de Espana, Mr. Ossa, Mr. de Otal, Count and Countess de Pourtales, Mr. Davis.

Per str. *Madagascar*, from Swatow and Amoy—Mr. Lent.

Per str. *Orestes*, from Liverpool—Messrs. P. H. Holt and J. Swire, and Captain Middleton. From Hongkong—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Scarbrough.

Per str. *Appin*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Meyerink, Sheppard, and Captain Shultz.

Per str. *Taku*, from Tientsin—Messrs. Clarke and Nathan.

Per str. *Hankow*, from Hankow—Mr. Brackenridge.

Per str. *Chintung*, from Tientsin and Chefoo—Mrs. Clarke and infant, and Messrs. Black and Schmidt.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Peiko*, for Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Teige, four children and amah, M. le Comte and Madame la Comtesse de Pourtales, Messrs. E. de Otal, T. Davies, A. Black, J. Brackenridge, R. Simpson, Li Ma-yu, Kao A-chin, Hsu Mao-shung, Yang Pao-shen and Cheng Ho-chuang. For Hongkong—Rev. P. Dallet, Dr. J. D. B. Stillman, Messrs. J. L. Flood, T. Joseph, F. R. Johnson and W. Lawrence.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1877.

THE venerable Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has contributed a paper to the October number of *The Nineteenth*

Century, which is full of the results of a diplomatic experience of wide extent and varied opportunity. A statesman who entered public life more than sixty years ago, who has been Minister at Basle, at Madrid, at Washington, at St. Petersburg, and at Constantinople, may be expected to have something of value to tell us as to the important question of "International relations;" but at the same time the reader will be disappointed if he expects a sustained and elaborate political theory. The article consists of notes and observations thrown together without much order, but studded with curious facts, shrewd hints and caustic sayings.—The recollection of the following distinctions would save writers and talkers from frequent mistakes:—"According to modern usage, the lowest rank of diplomatic agency is as much protected as the first. Besides their difference in point of dignity and display, an important privilege is still, as for some time back, attached to the title of Ambassador, and attached to it exclusively: I mean the personal representation of his Sovereign. An agent so qualified is understood in Monarchical states to be on equal terms with the King or Emperor to whom he is accredited, and therefore at liberty to appeal by word of mouth from the Administration of a country to their master. An Envoy is presented to the Sovereign, but the transaction of diplomatic business lies between him and the Minister alone. A Chargé d'Affaires has no recognised claim to approach the throne, except by favour. These distinctions are at present kept practically in view less than formerly, and those who write in the public journals appear in general to ignore them altogether; but it remains to be shown that they have been at any time submitted by competent authority to a new form of regulation."

It is noted as a curious philological fact, that the root from which the word "ambassador" sprung, has been sought for in vain by lexicographers; and very few persons are probably aware that the first "consul," in our modern sense of the word, was

appointed in Italy "under the questionable auspices of our Richard the third."

As might be expected, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe is not over friendly to the system of competitive examination. Though he admits that it is "calculated no doubt to provide the state with servants well grounded in the rudiments of such knowledge as office of any kind generally requires," he protests earnestly and forcibly against "coaching" and "cramming," which, in his judgment, "will often serve to obtain a preference for some youth whose only superiority over his rivals lies in a good memory." This, it will be seen, is strongly opposed to the well known opinion of Lord Palmerston, who believed that the man who could cram a subject in the shortest time, was in the main the most capable and practical man. Of course, the examiners, and not the examined, are the men with whom the success or failure of the competitive system rests. A good examiner should have two objects in view. He should endeavour to discover—1st, whether the candidate has acquired the sort of knowledge which is likely to prove useful in the walk of life he is entering on; and 2nd, whether he has acquired a sufficient quantity of this knowledge. If he has done both, well and good. He is fit for the service. If he has not acquired the knowledge specially needful for the position he desires to gain, it is foreign to the purpose to give him that position because he knows a number of things which are never likely to be useful to him in that position. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe recognizes this all-important fact, and points the moral by remarking—"In the first competition paper I ever saw, one of the questions which had been employed to test the comparative merit of the candidates, was the name of a stream in Dorsetshire." It is satisfactory to see that one so experienced as Lord Stratford advocates liberal payment of the Consular Body. He sees the evils of the penny-wise policy which has done so much to compromise the credit of our public services, and quotes a saying of Lord Castlereagh, when Foreign Minister, who said to him on his return from abroad on one occasion:—"You left us squandering pounds, and you find us squabbling for sixpences." The following sketch of an ideal Consul is worth quoting:—"He fills no little space in the neighbourhood of his residence. It depends upon himself to be an object of high respect among those who form the social circle around him. Though by no means a

star of the first magnitude, he appears to them of greater dimensions than a superior luminary in the distant capital. He and his colleagues act as spectacles to the Ambassador; and in States where the Foreign Office stands in awe of a Parliament, they go far to illuminate a whole series of blue books, and thereby show the importance progressively attached to international intercourse, and the promotion of its interests." The whole of the paper is worth reading.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 19th October arrived Monday, by the M.M. str. *Djemnah*.

The American mail of the 1st November arrived Tuesday, by the M.B. str. *Tokio Maru*.

A mail leaves to-morrow for Europe, by the M.M. str. *Peiho*.

Telegrams have been received, announcing that snow has put a stop to operations before Erzeroum, and reporting that the Turks have vacated Orchanie.

Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha expresses confidence of his ability to maintain his position at Erzeroum. In Europe the Turks have fallen back upon Widdin, from Lom and Palanka, which have been occupied by the Roumanians.—The Pope's health is said to be worse.

The usual banquet was held on Friday evening, at the Club, to celebrate Saint Andrew's day. About sixty guests sat down under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Chalmers, Mr. G. A. Lindsay occupying the vice-chair, and Messrs. D. Brand and G. J. Morrison officiating as croupiers. The proceedings were unusually long, it being past 1 a.m. before the official programme was ended. A full report will be found elsewhere.

The Municipal Council have written to the Chairman of the Board of Consuls, urging the desirability of maintaining the track of the Woosung railway as a road, even though the rails are removed, and offering to undertake the cost of maintenance if the Chinese authorities will agree to this step. M. Godeaux promises that the matter shall not be lost sight of if occasion arises—that is to say, we presume, when the intentions of the Chinese with regard to the land become more clear.—The question of causing the market now held every morning in the Maloo to be held elsewhere, has been considered. The Surveyor suggests the Fohkien road, but this is perhaps the most crowded street in the Settlement, and the transfer thither would surely be inconvenient. The Kiukiang road would be more convenient in respect of non-interference with traffic, but it would be annoying to have the market and its attendant nuisances brought into the foreign portion of the Settlement. The true remedy, as we have often urged, is to build a market-house, or even sheds, if a convenient spot can be pitched upon.

It is said that the Chinese have indirectly sounded the Municipal Council, as to

whether they would like to buy the line of the Woosung railway, to keep open as a carriage road; and that \$55 a *mow* is spoken of as a possible price.—At a first impression, it seems to us that the Council will be doing quite enough if they undertake to keep the road in repair, and that they would be incurring a very uncalled-for outlay in undertaking to buy what the Chinese Government ought itself to preserve as a valuable line of communication. There are, however, several sides to the question, and ratepayers may as well think it over, as the project would, of course, require their sanction if it takes definite form.

We are glad to see that the very awkward corner at the turn from the Hupeh into the Yunnan road, round the plot known as Rothwell's garden, has been rounded, and the latter road widened by the acquisition of a strip from the garden.—A number of Chinese houses are, we understand, about to be built on the site of the garden and on the adjacent ground.

The French Municipal Council has powers altogether different from our own. It makes taxes as well as levies and expends them. And in pursuance of this power it has made a new assessment, the terms of which are set forth in the minutes we publish elsewhere.—The assessed value of the land throughout the Settlement is largely raised, and the land recovered from the River and that known as the Ningpo Joas-house, which have hitherto been exempt, are in future to be brought under taxation.—It has further been decided to raise the foreign house tax to 4 per cent.—The motive alleged for these changes is "the necessity of increasing the Municipal resources, in order to carry out the different works already undertaken or about to be undertaken." The innovation, and the accompanying remarks, will excite some curiosity regarding the forthcoming budget. It has been found possible hitherto to carry on the administration with the existing taxes, and the Council closed last year with a balance of some Tls. 40,000 in hand, which was said to be specially destined to Public Works.—What can have rendered it so suddenly impecunious?

Remarking again upon the neglect of the French road to Sikaway, a correspondent suggests that, if the French Council have not the heart to expend the necessary sum upon its repairs, they should hand it over to the care of the Council on the north of the Yang-king-pang, who would, he is sure, not reject the charge. The neglect which seems to threaten the extinction of this road is, to him, inexplicable; the more so at a moment when the neighbouring Council is striving to extend the already large area which presses upon its budget. The effect is that carriages are now practically driven off to the Bubbling Well road, which has thus to support double traffic out of a single revenue.—From the minutes which we publish below, of a meeting of the French Council held on the 19th instant, it will be seen that the explanation we suggested some time ago, is probably the correct one. The Council purpose trying to divert the present road round by the back of the

West Gate village, emerging again into the present track between St. Catharine's bridge and Hall and Holtz's bungalow.—If the change can be carried out, it will be a decided improvement; but it will necessarily involve time; and the present road is, in the meantime, nearly impassable after rain. Pedestrians are driven into the cotton-fields alongside, and carriages and wheelbarrows sink nearly axle deep.—Turning to other features of the report, we find the Council purpose making a number of improvements and repairs to the Municipal Hall and the several Police Stations; and three more gas lamps are to be erected on the public roads and on the pontoon opposite the Messageries Maritimes premises.—The purchase has been agreed upon of a strip of ground needed to widen the Yang-king-pang Bund near the Szechuen road bridge.

Elections will be held on the French Concession, on the 18th instant, of four Municipal Councillors to serve in the stead of Messrs. Louvier, Voisin, Lang and Rice.

The boat-people trading on the Soochow and adjacent creeks, who have arrived at Shanghai during the past three or four days, report that the country swarms with refugees from the famine districts, all of whom are apparently making for Shanghai, as bodies of them could be seen following the downward course of the creek. We hesitate to give the boat-people's estimate of the numbers they saw, but it amounted to a considerable number of thousands, including men, women, and children, all of whom appeared to be procuring the means of existence by either begging or stealing from the people of the villages through which they passed.

Friday being the day appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury as "the day of Intercession for Christian Missions," a special service was held in the Cathedral. The ante-Communion service was read by the Rev. R. Nelson, D.D., of the American Episcopal Church. The Lessons were read by the Rev. W. Muirhead, of the London Missionary Society; and the Sermon was preached by Dean Butcher, who took his text from the epistle for the day, Romans 10-14, "And how shall they hear without a preacher?" Heber's well known Missionary Hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," was sung before the sermon. On Sunday, Missionary sermons were preached both at the morning and evening services by the Rev. Arthur Moule, and collections made, in aid of the Church Missionary Society's work at Ningpo, which amounted to \$410.

The Rev. J. W. Wiley, D.D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, is now on an official visit to the missions of his church in China. He has visited the missions at Peking and Kiukiang, and is about to leave for Foochow, where peculiar interest attaches to his visit, from the fact that he was a missionary at that place twenty-five years ago. At that time, he commenced the erection of a hospital, in which he hoped to carry on medical missionary work; but he was obliged to leave, by failure of health, before the building was completed. The only one of his former colleagues in

the missionary work at present in Foochow, is the Rev. C. C. Baldwin, D.D., of the American Board Mission.

We are informed that, in recognition of Dr. Johnston's valuable and gratuitous services to Chinese at the Shantung Road Hospital, the China Merchants' Company have appointed him sole medical officer to their fleet.

On Sunday morning, skaters must have been glad to see, there were indications of the approach of weather productive of an opportunity for the exercise of their favorite pastime. A hoar frost covered almost everything out of doors, the ground-surface was hard, and the ponds in exposed situations were covered with a thin coating of ice. Next night there was a continuance of similar weather, but Tuesday and yesterday were milder; the Chinese, however, predict a severe winter.

The M.B. str. *Hiroshima Maru* took 284 bales of silk for New York, and 524 packages of tea for the States.

H.B.M.'s gunboat *Lapwing* arrived Monday, from Nagasaki; and left next morning for Hongkong, to be recommissioned, her present crew's period of service on the China Station having expired.

We have the November number of the *Child's Paper*, which contains as usual some good woodcuts and a variety of short papers suitable to the capacity of the small readers for whom it is intended.

From Messrs. Thomas Watson and Company's Indian tea report, we see that the quantity of tea exported in October last was 3,047,011lbs., as compared with 3,510,541lbs. exported during the corresponding period of last year.

The Indian papers say that the latest accounts from Kashgar, brought by Haji Abdul Kerim, who accompanied some caravans of the Central Asian Trading Company, recently arrived, state that Ameer Yacoub Beg's fatal illness was accompanied by insanity brought on by the Chinese successes, especially by the capture of Turfan, of which place Hakim Khan Tora was Governor. Niyar Beg kept the Ameer's death secret for some days, sending private information to Kuli Beg. Hakim Khan and other generals insisted on seeing the Ameer, so the secret became known. The Kipchaks rose and seized the treasury, and Niyar Beg fled to Khotan. In other respects, these accounts confirm those previously received.

The *Pioneer* says the Russians hope to supply Bokhara with tea from China. A Colonel Maief, who has been looking into the matter, believes that tea can be brought from Kan-Chau-Fu, in the province of Kansuh, by the old caravan route through Su-chau, across the Great Desert, past Kuldja, Tashkend, Samarcand, and Kati-Kurgan. Tea brought by this route would cost 37 per cent. less than the present selling price in Bokhara. Unless the proverb, "As wide-awake as the brokers of Bokhara," still holds good, the profits will go, of course, to the enterprising Russians. The Central Asian Trading Company may be interested in all this; and geographers will recognize the route as that taken by Messrs. Marco Polo and his brother Nicolas, when they went from Bokhara to the court of the Great Khan.

The *Peking Gazette* of the 14th November contains another memorial from Li Hung-chang, regarding the famine in the North. The condition of his own province of Chihli is the theme of the present document. Considerable sums of money have been appropriated from various sources for the purpose of buying grain in Manchuria, and considerable importations of rice on private account are looked forward to to supplement the Government supplies. Relief works have been instituted to some extent; and "precautions against acts of rapine and disorder have not been omitted."

The *Peking Gazette* of the 15th November contains the text of the memorial from the Governor of Shansi regarding the famine in that province, which we referred to in noting the decree regarding it published in the *Gazette* of the 29th October. He declares that the number of individuals reduced to want is not less than three or four millions, and that Tls. 3,000,000 or Tls. 4,000,000 are needed to carry out the work of relief.

A TIENTSIN correspondent writes, on the 29th November:—Navigation is about to close. Large quantities of floating ice are now in the river, and choke up some of the bends these cold nights; but the steamers still push through. They will not, however, be able to do so long.—The poor are coming in by hundreds daily, and the soup kitchens are vigorously at work.

The Amoy Races are put off until the 9th and 10th of January, to enable the Foochow "sports" to send their ponies down.—"A Roman Catholic" (writing to us from Amoy) does not authenticate his letter. He appears, moreover, to be mistaken in his facts. We have no recollection of such a letter as he refers to. Perhaps it was published elsewhere.

Translating from MANILA papers, the *China Mail* says a fire broke out on the morning of the 28th October last, in Cebu, which destroyed several brick and wooden houses. The loss of property on this occasion is said to be very great—it was estimated to be from \$80,000 to 100,000. In the brick properties destroyed, articles of immense value are said to have been stored, amongst which were large quantities of Government tobacco, and hemp belonging to Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co.

Great distress prevails both in Lepanto (Cagayan), and Anilao (Iloilo), in consequence of the bad outturn of the crop and want of money to support the inhabitants. The people are seen dispersed in the mountains in search of edible roots to live on, and the schoolhouses are shut because the scholars have nothing to eat. The authorities have applied to the superior Government for support, with detailed accounts of the misery suffered by the inhabitants.

On the 1st November a trial of the furnaces of the Manila Mint was made, and the result was most satisfactorily. There were present at the trial the Director of the Mint, Senor Arellano, and several employes of the Mint, as well as the English engineers who were in charge of the working of the machines. The coining operations were expected to commence on the 19th Nov.

Editorial Selections.

THE ARCHBISHOPS *versus* OPIUM.

SOME time ago, we heard that an influential deputation had addressed Lord Derby, urging the adoption of the Chefoo Convention. We were in doubt for a while as to who were the constituents of that influential body, and, therefore, we could form no idea as to the character of the pressure that was being brought to bear upon the Foreign Secretary. We now learn the quarter whence the movement comes, and it is not altogether reassuring. It seems that the Clergy are bestirring themselves in the matter, that the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster have both affixed their signatures to the petition, and that several Bishops have followed in the line marked out by these eminent prelates. We say "eminent" advisedly, for it is undeniable that Dr. Tait and Dr. Manning occupy positions of high authority from their personal character. They are men singularly remarkable for independence and sincerity. What they do in their public capacity has the weight derived from high office, but it has also undeniably the authority which wisdom and purity of aim bestow on an action. It is obvious that these two representative prelates rarely take a public step without counting the cost, and considering what impression their action will make on the great communities which are swayed by their influence and guided by their example. For these reasons we are surprised and sorry when such high authorities seem to take premature or inconsiderate steps in directions other than those in which they are accustomed to move.

This is not the place in which to discuss the peculiar position which the Church holds to the State in England, but it is perfectly lawful and proper to deprecate the action of the representatives of the Church when they go out of their way to dabble in politics with a motive which looks suspiciously like one of party significance. Lord Derby had evidently recognized the commercial and moral importance of the Opium question; and it is clear to any one who has watched with care the Government action in the matter, that there is a strong disposition on the part of Her Majesty's present advisers to consider this pressing subject in all its bearings, and to treat it in a spirit of candour and fairness. The reference to the Secretary of State for India proves that no stone was to be left unturned in order to collect really trustworthy evidence and to go into the matter with thoroughness. The action of the ecclesiastics and their following is not calculated to aid a statesman-like consideration of an Imperial question of vast financial importance. It seems only too probable that influences and

passions will be called into play which are always fraught with danger, and which are unfavourable to the calm discussion of this important subject. In order to say the first word on so difficult a matter as the Opium question, a man must have begun at the beginning and studied the question with dispassionate fairness. Cardinals and Archbishops cannot have had time to do this, and they have gone beyond their limits in taking a side. We have had enough of passionate invective and unsupported argument during past years, and just now there seemed to be a chance of the matter meeting with the deliberate consideration it demands. All these hopes, however, are imperilled if the ecclesiastical authority is to interfere, and there is perhaps greater danger if the Opposition are induced to use this weapon against a Government which is evidently bent on taking the question out of the excited arena of party strife, and judging it quietly in its relations to our financial connection with India and China. The ecclesiastics have just now quite enough to do with electing Popes, repressing Ritualism, holding conferences at Croydon, and protesting against whales being exhibited in the Brighton Aquarium. Surely they would do wisely and well to let the China trade alone.

THE FAMINE IN NORTH-CHINA—WANT OF ROADS.

FROM the memorials of Tseng Kwolts'nan and Li Hung-chang with regard to the famine in the northern provinces of Chihli, Shansi and Honan, we can form some idea of the difficulties under which the Administration of those provinces lies with regard to relieving the present distress, and are given some insight into the wretched means of communication which are intensifying the sufferings of the people. These sufferings are greatest in the western portions of the province of Shansi, though in Honan and in parts of Chihli they are represented as sufficiently severe, and this latter fact is more than borne out by the reports we receive from independent foreign sources in the last named province. As we stated above, Shansi, and especially the western portion of it, is in the worst condition; and this is but the natural conclusion at which any one would arrive after a careful study of the map, and the descriptions of the approaches to the province. Shansi consists of two elevated valleys, those of the Fuen-ho and the Yellow River, trending approximately north and south, and divided from one another and the plains of Chihli by formidable mountain barriers. On the south, these valleys border on the low lands of Honan, to which the descent is through a series of rugged defiles. The edge of the high plateaus, looked at from Hwei-king-foo, according to Baron von Richthoven, presents the appearance of

a lofty chain of mountains; and it is only on gaining access to the summits that they are perceived to be merely the edges of a vast plateau, which, broken only by the dividing mountain ridges spoken of above, ranges to the north of the capital, T'ai-yuen-foo. The natural inlet to the province is thus from the valley of the Yellow River, but the incapacity of Chinese engineers hitherto to grapple with the difficulties of that stream, has thrown Shansi into more intimate relations with Chihli, notwithstanding the difficulties of access from that side. A depôt for supplies for the province has been made at Hwoh-luh-hien in Chihli, but near the border. Hwoh-luh is 350 li from Pauting-fu, the head of navigation, and along a road as bad as most roads in China, all grain supplies have to be carried in carts or packed on mules. Near Hwoh-luh the real difficulties of the road begin, in the passes through the hills, which extend for a distance of nearly 400 li to Shih-t'ieh-hien, 85 li from T'ai-yuen. Of this portion of the road a recent traveller has given a vivid description. "Much of the road is along the dry bed of torrents, whose violence has impelled benevolent individuals to inscribe on the roads timely warning against taking refuge from storms under ledges liable to be swept by sudden torrents,—'Beware of the mountain water' 小心山水. A route, started ages ago, has been in incessant use ever since, and a track has thus been worn by pure attrition. There is not the slightest approach to a grade. The traveller is often confronted by precipices hundreds of feet in height, and is seldom out of sight of apparently bottomless gullies. In the autumn and winter, the valley roads generally follow the beds of streams; but what becomes of the roads when the streams are full, is a standing puzzle to the traveller."* One part only of the pass has been repaired of late, and of this the traveller remarks:—"If the whole pass were to be improved in the same manner, the results would meet the approbation at least of every foreign traveller." We have little doubt that none would have been better pleased than the two Governors, Li and Tseng, if their predecessors had carried out this useful reform. As we said, however, the natural entrance to Shansi is from Hwei-king-foo, in Honan; and Li Hung-chang, in his memorial, gives us some information as to the means of access to that district. Naturally these would be by means of the Yellow River, the lower portion of which now occupies the bed of the Ta-ts'ing-ho. The Ta-ts'ing-ho, as is well-known, falls into the Gulf of Pechili, some considerable distance below Taku. The stream is for the most part fairly deep and navigable, but at the time of Mr. Elias' exploration was obstructed by an artificial

* "Glimpses of Travel in the Middle Kingdom," by the Rev. A. Smith.

impediment in the shape of a ruined bridge at T'si-ho-hien. It enters the sea a little below a place called T'ieh-men-kwan, the iron-gate pass, outside which the waters of the river spread out over an expanse of mud banks which constitute an effectual bar, having only some $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water at low tides; but Mr. Elias seems to say that channels, with some seven and five feet respectively, exist. Above the place where it covers the bed of the Grand Canal, and reaching thence to the old bed near Kai-fung-foo, the river simply spreads out over the low country without any defined channel. Of these two drawbacks Li speaks from personal experience. At one spot in Honan, he tells us that there is reported barely a foot of water. "Sea-going vessels are unable to enter the Yellow River, and, in the absence of tow-paths, it would be difficult in the extreme to drag country boats up against the stream; whilst the numerous shallows to be encountered would be a continual source of obstruction. The memorialist, who made use of the Ta-ts'ing-ho for the transport of munitions of war during his campaign against the Nien-fei in Shantung (ten years ago), knows full well what difficulties are to be looked for in that quarter."

Now the extraordinary circumstance in connexion with all these matters is, that the Foreign Press of China has for the last twelve years been steadily pointing out the obstacles now complained of, and warning the Government of the sure results of inaction. Mr. Elias' journey, in 1868, was conducted at the expense of the Foreigners resident in Shanghai; and he pointed out all the difficulties connected with the navigation of the Yellow River. Richthoven, Williamson, Smith and others have shown the wretched condition into which the land routes to Shansi had been allowed to fall. It cannot be, therefore, pleaded that the Chinese Government has been taken unawares in the present calamity, or that it is blameless for what is, after all, but the dispensation of an overruling force. On the contrary, it has been shown time after time that not only did these difficulties exist, but that they were remediable. A little energy would have placed the whole of the land route from Hwoh-lu to Tai-yuen, scarcely 450 li, in decent repair; while the Yellow River had only to be controlled by methods well-known to engineers, in order to compel it to scour for itself a navigable channel. Even now that the officials most interested have woken up to a sense of the gravity of the case, we miss the natural deduction that should be derived from the infliction. Famines are the natural out-growth of neglected highways. So far, we and Li and Ts'eng are agreed. In other countries where a government has to furnish supplies in order to rescue a population from famine, it does its best to get some return for the future, and employs the people in

useful works. This has a doubly useful effect—political as well as practical. It keeps the people busy, and so prevents them brooding over their calamities; and in the second place it lessens the risk of such calamities occurring in the future. It is strange that neither Mandarin seems to have grasped this first principle in political economy.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE OF CHINA.

Dr. F. PORTER SMITH, well-known for several useful and handy text books on the geography and medical *materia* of the Chinese, has presented to the Royal Geographical Society a note on the Translation and Transliteration of Chinese Geographical names. As he justly says, the present want of any alliterative system is by no means creditable, but we might add that the present state of information on the geography of China is simply disgraceful to England and the English speaking peoples. There does not exist in England one map of China worthy the name; most perpetuate errors half a century old, and in the few where an attempt has been made to correct those errors, it is done in such a superficial and perfunctory manner that the amendment is almost worse than the original. Englishmen explore the geography of Africa; they hobnob with strong-smelling negro potentates; they will run the risk of losing their lives or permanently destroying their constitutions in exploring the swamps and rivers of that continent. They will go into ecstasies over the discovery of a muddy creek leading into the Nile, and write volume after volume on the drainage of Lake Tanganyika. Yet our interests in Africa are of the smallest. To keep up a pestilential colony on the West Coast, we every now and then get into a war with some petty chieftain, where the principal enemy to be fought is the fever which ever haunts the country. It cannot be said that our trade is an important one; nor on the other hand that our Imperial interests are much advanced by the fancy we have taken to the land of the blackman. Enthusiasts doubtless imagine that they can raise him to the stage of European civilisation, as if culture were a thing of to-day and the hereditary instincts of race could be changed in a generation. Turn to Asia, and strange is the contrast. Here we have the traditions of empire to support; with Asia lies a most important part of our commerce; with Asian people we have much in common in tradition, in history, and in literature. In Asia we hold the splendid Empire of India; yet, a few miles beyond its frontier, our ignorance of the continent is more profound almost than of the North Pole. While we send out one traveller after another to discover the head waters of the Nile or Congo, the Oxus and Brahmaputra remain unexplored; we do not know

whither flows the Sanpu; and for the little we have learned of Thibet we are indebted to natives of India travelling in disguise, as if the name of Englishman were a thing to be held up to contumely and reproach. The few advances we made in Eastern Turkestan were given up, and all we now learn of Central Asia is derived from French or German translations of Russian explorers. In fact, the English public seems to have been struck with paralysis on all matters relating to Asia and the East. It excuses inaction by ignorance, yet it turns a deaf ear to every channel whence information may come. Time was when every school-boy knew that *Shan*, in Chinese, to use Dr. Smith's illustration, meant mountain, and *Kiang* river; yet, though our relations have now been carried on under treaty for thirty-five years, we doubt if the rising generation knows as much. Much of our old geographical knowledge of China was hazy. We were told of three capitals—Peking, Nanking and Canton—and we had at least an idea in what parts of the Empire they were situated. At the present day, even this hazy knowledge has been exchanged for gross ignorance, all the deeper that it proceeds, not from want of means to learn better, but from a disinclination to know anything at all. If by chance the English public does get up a momentary excitement about matters in the East, it is wonderful what a depth of ignorance is displayed. At one time, a Hindoo discoursing feeble platitudes from the Brahmanic philosophers is looked upon in the light of a new evangelist; at present an actual Chinese Minister, sent, it is forgotten, to apologise for a foul crime, is the lion of the ignoramuses. Earls, Archbishops and private people of all grades, are not ashamed to air their want of knowledge of all things relating to China and the Chinese, and, in default of studying the literature available, are quite well content to accept interested and *ex-parte* statements as undoubted facts. Even this sensation, we may rest assured, will shortly have its day. Kwoh will be forgotten, and any useful information he may have communicated will be carefully consigned to oblivion; and on the next special occasion we may expect to see a new display of ignorance, not one whit less dense than its predecessors. We wish Dr. Porter Smith success, but we fear that it will take many generations yet, to convince the writers of leading articles in the *Times* that *Shan* is the Chinese for mountain, and that to write about the "Tian-shan Hills" is simple tautology.

Outposts.

NEWCHWANG.

A correspondent from Newchwang, under date 21st November, writes as follows:—"Changes seem to be general in the Customs service at present. Here, the Commissioner

and Senior Assistant have taken their departure. The former, Mr. Moorhead, has left for Amoy, while the latter, Mr. Hobson, has gone home on leave. While Newchwang is very sorry to lose them, it is glad to be able to congratulate the one on his deserved promotion, and the other on his well-earned holiday." It is notified that mail matter for Newchwang can be addressed to the care of the Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo, for transmission by courier from thence to Newchwang.

CHEFOO.

The ancient temple on the summit of Tae-shan was entirely destroyed by fire on the 7th November. The natives are in the greatest consternation at the disaster, as they look upon it as presaging some calamity to the Empire. A great many monuments of antiquity, such as bronzes, marble and wooden tables, are supposed to have been destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.—The Spanish Minister has gone to Shanghai. He has got his treaty signed and has arranged for the payment of \$18,000 indemnity for the *Sobrano*.

28th November.

FOOCHOW.

The *Herald* says two skilled engineers from the oil region in Pennsylvania have arrived en route to Formosa, for the purpose of opening up the oil wells in the vicinity of Keelung. They came out under a contract with the Chinese Government, effected through Mr. Tong King Sing, and have extensive appliances for the enterprise on the way from America. The property which they are to operate upon is embraced within a tract of land formerly claimed by Mr. Dodd, and more recently purchased by Mr. John Thorne of Shanghai. The question arises, will the Chinese recognise the rights of Foreigners in this property, or undertake to reimburse them in any way?—A man name Weng Cheng Wei, one of the *Anna* crew, and one of three who were arrested in the autumn of 1875, was executed on Sunday, by the process of strangulation, in obedience to an Imperial Edict. Of the other two culprits, one was decapitated and the other was sentenced to penal servitude for life in the North.—Some of the European engineers on board the Alphabetical gunboats at Mamoi, do not, the *Herald* hears, work very harmoniously with their Celestial employers. Engines require a certain amount of care and attention, frequent lubrication, and an occasional rivet. All these things involve an expenditure which to the frugal native mind is unproductive of any good result. "Why," ask the Celestial skippers, "waste money on engine gear, oil, and other superfluities?" Such an outlay is altogether absurd, though it may suit foreign ideas to furbish these horrible stoke-holes.—In consequence of the rather serious indisposition of several amateurs, to whom leading parts had been assigned in the forthcoming theatrical performance, the opening night of the season will have to be fixed for a later date than was at first proposed. Christmas, at the earliest, is spoken of as the probable date.—The *Herald* hears that Mr. Bredon is likely to become Acting Inspector-General of Customs during the absence of Mr. Hart, on a trip to Europe.

The *Market Report* of the 23rd November says the tea market during the past week had been rather quiet but firm. Congou—Settlements, 5,239 chests, at Tls. 5 a 143 (short). Quotations are unchanged.

Freight.—To London, per steamer, £3 per ton of 40 feet. Per sailing ship, £2/5 per ton of 50 feet. Vessels loading—For London, sailing ship *Larys*; for Australia, *Aarkius*. Vessels expected to load—For London, steamer *Diomed*; for Australia, nil.

HONGKONG.

The *Daily Press* reports the loss of another vessel in the China Seas. The American ship *Granger*, bound to Manila from Liverpool, 1,526 tons, Captain W. Doane, was lost on the Shallow Reef, in latitude 113.20, longitude 5.46. The captain and crew stayed by the ship for two days endeavouring to haul her off, but unfortunately without success, and they were at length compelled to abandon her. The captain and his wife, Mr. G. H. Gardner, the chief officer, with fourteen of the crew, accordingly took to the long boat, the second officer and six men going off in another boat. The captain gave orders for the boats to keep in company; but on the next morning the boat containing the second officer and the six men was only just visible on the horizon. Both boats were well stocked with provisions and water; but the only articles saved from the wreck were a chronometer, chart, and some blue lights and rockets, which proved very useful. On the evening of the third day they had spent in the boat, they saw a light, and the captain then showed some blue lights and sent up several rockets. The light that was seen belonged to the French bark *St. Adresse*, which arrived in Hongkong yesterday morning. The captain of that vessel at first thought that the blue lights were shown by pirates, and he therefore approached cautiously, but he soon found, on getting closer to the boat, that it contained Europeans. He immediately took them on board, gave them every accommodation, and brought them on to Hongkong. Captain Doane has reported that the boat containing the second officer and six men was missing, but on making further inquiries here, a passenger by the steamship *Riga*, which also arrived in Hongkong the same morning, gave the information that they had landed in Labuan, and had been taken to Singapore by the steamship *Cleator*.

A charge of manslaughter has been returned by the Coroner's Jury in regard to the explosion on board the *Yesso*, in the following terms:—We find that Tsang Asam and several others met their deaths from an explosion of the star-board boiler of the s.s. *Yesso* in this harbor on the 22nd Nov., and that the explosion resulted from the defective condition of the boiler,—the gusset stays in the forward end being, with the exception of one, corroded through, and the end plate also corroded to a dangerous extent. This state of the boiler was owing to the negligence and want of judgment of the engineers, whom we consequently consider guilty of manslaughter. We are of opinion that no blame can be attached to any one else. We would also add that we consider it most deplorable that in a large shipping centre like Hongkong there are no periodical governmental surveys of the boilers and machinery of steamers, as is the case in the United Kingdom.—At the Police Court accordingly, on the 28th November, Theodore Bernard, chief engineer, and William Henry King, third engineer, of the steamer *Yesso* were charged with manslaughter under the terms of the verdict quoted above. The case was remanded till the 1st December, the magistrate consenting to accept bail in \$5,000 each.—The total number of deaths by the explosion up to the 29th instant had been 82.—The Governor has received a telegram from the Right Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the following effect:—"I have heard with deep regret of the calamity on board the steamer *Yesso* announced in your telegrams."—A naval Court has been held to enquire into the wreck of the *Queensberry*, off the island of Palawan. The Court severely reprimanded the master for neglecting to take soundings. In the course of the enquiry, Mr. Thomsett said that numbers of merchant vessels were lost through not heaving the lead, which was a great fault

amongst merchantmen, who thought it was too much trouble.—A telegram has been received announcing that the British barque *Aberlady*, bound from Hongkong to New York, went ashore on the 10th ulto. in the Gaspar Straits.—An accident occurred on board the steamship *Riga* on the 27th. On the previous day her coal bunkers were filled up, and next morning fire was discovered amongst the coal. Steps were at once taken to extinguish the fire by discharging the coal, but this was not done before two men were badly burnt. They were subsequently taken to the Civil Hospital. The vessel is now in Aberdeen Dock.—The Hoppo of Canton paid a visit to Mr. Hennessy on the 27th November.—He proceeds to Swatow in the Chinese cruiser *Peng-chao-hai* on an official visit, taking with him his seal of office, and about a hundred of his suite.—The French bark *Auguste*, Captain Bernard, will leave in a day or two with 359 Chinese passengers for Honolulu, Hawaii, where they intend to seek their fortune. They will most of them find employment on the rice and sugar plantations. Two more vessels—the American bark *H. N. Carleton* and the American ship *Charter Oak*—will also leave shortly for Honolulu with passengers.

If Mr. Hennessy had set himself deliberately to work from the outset to court unpopularity and run counter to the wishes of the foreign community, he could scarcely have been more successful in attaining these results. Expressions of the feeling about his political tendencies are to be found in every batch of Hongkong papers that reach us, and he has now succeeded in exciting an equal feeling of social annoyance. A performance by the Band of the 28th Regiment had been announced to take place in the Public Garden on Friday, the 28th November. The paths were lighted up in the usual manner with Chinese lanterns, the Band was on the spot ready to commence, and a large concourse of persons had assembled, when an order was received from Mr. Hennessy requesting the Band to retire. We can well imagine that, as stated by the *China Mail*, "on seeing the Band fall in and march off, most people in the Gardens were seized with blank astonishment, and that it was some time before the connection between the manoeuvre and the accident on board the *Yesso* was clearly established in their minds." We are not going to discuss whether the stoppage of the performance on account of an accident which had occurred on the previous day was a measure which the occasion called for, or not. As public feeling in Hongkong does not seem to have required the step, it was perhaps scarcely for Mr. Hennessy to interfere. But there was ample time, if it were to be taken, for due notice to be given the public of his intention; whereas he allowed the whole community to assemble, and then practically turned out the gas in their faces. Most people will, we think, agree with the comment of the *China Mail*, that the action of Mr. Hennessy on this occasion is about the most surprising display of governmental power it has lately witnessed. "Had the catastrophe in the harbour occurred Friday, we could very well understand the propriety of His Excellency intimating his desire at an early period of the day that the proceedings should be postponed, but this sudden sending of the public about their business, much as if the community here were overgrown children, lacking in both sympathy and decency, seems to be regarded in the Colony to-day, and certainly was in the Gardens last night, as savouring somewhat of an insult. The attendance in the Gardens shortly after 9 o'clock promised to be one of the largest of the season, and chairs and pedestrians were pouring in the direction of the gates for fully three-quarters of an hour afterwards. This circumstance alone is sufficient to indicate that the prohibition

of the proceedings was an idea peculiar to His Excellency, to say nothing of placing the veto on the affair at the last moment, without the least notice. After the matter had gone so far, His Excellency might, under any circumstances, have permitted the Promenade to proceed. The evening was such a lovely one that many persons had come long distances—some over the water, and others from the distant ends of the Colony. It is exceedingly disagreeable to be reminded in this practical manner what miserable sinners we are in this Colony, and of the acuteness of the feelings of our chief administrator. The whole matter seems to indicate the possibility that during the forty days of Lent we shall get the import of meat into the Colony prohibited."

On Saturday evening the Macao Naval Amateurs belonging to the Portuguese gun-boat *Tejo* gave a dramatic performance at the Lusitano Theatre, on behalf of the Azores and Indian Famine Relief Fund, to a crowded house.—In the Supreme Court, before Sir John Smale, Henry Morton, late master of the British schooner *Oncara*, has pleaded guilty to having assaulted his wife and fired two pistol shots at her, thereby endangering life. The Chief Justice remarked that, as the prisoner had pleaded guilty, he would postpone sentence until a day to be fixed.—The French ironclad *Atalante*, with Admiral A. Veron, arrived from Shanghai on the 24th, and saluted, first the port and next the British Admiral. After these were responded to by the shore battery and H.M.S. *Audacious*, the usual visits were made and further saluting got through.—The remains of the second engineer of the *Yesso*, Mr. John Haggart, were interred at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, on Saturday morning. The burial service was read very impressively by the Rev. Mr. Davys. There were a good number of the deceased's friends present.

CANTON.

The Provincial Judge is expected to leave here for the province of Fohkien very shortly, to take the post of Provincial Treasurer there. The other day he was presented by the people with several handsome embroidered umbrellas, and some tablets, a proof that he has acted uprightly during his term of office in the city.

The other day as a passenger boat was on a return trip from the city of Canton to Sam Shuey, it was caught in a sudden gale and capsized. The number of persons drowned has not been ascertained, but I hear that upwards of ninety perished. There were no boats near at the time, and there is no doubt that the mortality was very great.—*Daily Press*.

22nd November.

MACAO.

The barque *Venus* (late *Corina*) which left here a few days ago for the Straits Settlements and Goa, calling at Hongkong, took cargo and passengers from here. The passengers consisted of sixteen Macao people who have left the Colony to seek their fortunes elsewhere. There are numbers of people here out of employment and with no means of a livelihood, and it will be a relief to Macao to get rid of some of its idle hands, to say nothing of the benefit the emigrants will derive. It is much to the credit of Mr. M. A. dos Remedios, one of the owners of the vessel, that he has started this scheme. In Macao there are a good many well-to-do people, but they are sadly wanting in enterprise, and will not invest in any undertaking that partakes in the smallest degree of speculative character. Their habit is to put their money in the banks at Hongkong and live on the interest only.

A sailing vessel has also been started to run between here and Timor, but I am

sure that there is more than sufficient business for one small vessel on the route. Pity that some of the energy that distinguishes your Colony cannot be infused into the residents in this dull place. There are plenty of people eager to go who are now unable to support their families, and I feel sure that, if another small brig were purchased to be put on the line, many of the Chinese merchants would buy shares in her. I should like to see a start made in this direction.

On the 15th ult., High Mass was celebrated in the cathedral by the Rev. F. X. da Silva, vicar in charge of the Church of Santo Antonio. The occasion was the completion of this venerable priest's fiftieth year of service in the church. The rev. gentleman is about eighty years of age, and is still vigorous.

While speaking of old people in this Colony, I may mention that there are a good many here who have reached an advanced age and still enjoy excellent health. It is a fallacy to suppose that the climate is unhealthy and not conducive to long life. The mode of existence here, the absence of care, and the quiet monotony of life generally, serves, I think, to prolong our years if it does not fill our purses. As an instance among others, I know a hale and hearty old gentleman who is now seventy-five years of age. He was married at eighteen to a girl of thirteen, and during fifty-seven years of married life he has never been separated from his wife, even for a single day. He has six children, eighteen grand-children, and thirty-two great-grand-children.—*Daily Press*.

22nd November.

NAGASAKI.

The *Rising Sun* says small-pox is said to be bad already in Kagoshima, and the people of Nagasaki are looking forward to an early visitation of the disease. Probably the yearly recurrence of this—in other places dreaded malady—has caused it to lose much of the terrible effect it has in countries not so accustomed to deal with it wholesale; as the Japanese mostly seem to look upon it as an ordinary pest, and of little more concern, generally, than the customary inconveniences.—The *Sun* corrects an error with regard to the recent blowing-up of the little steamer *Maidzuru Maru*. It did not happen at Nagasaki, as previously stated, but at sea, near Cape Nomo, about twelve or fifteen miles to the south of that port. It appears, too, that the vessel caught fire while steaming, and the flames soon afterwards reaching her cargo of gunpowder, she blew up and sunk. How the wounded soldiers and crew escaped, is not stated.—The two steamers *Batrak* and *Dragon*, running between Nagasaki and Vladivostok, left on their last voyage for the season, on the 21st ult. By this time there must be a considerable amount of ice already formed, and navigation, without being dangerous, will nevertheless be difficult, and it is doubtful whether either of them will be able to do more than lie some considerable distance from the shore.

—The *Jiyu Shimbun* mentions that the Vice-Governor of Osaka, Mr. Utsumi Tadakatsu, has been appointed Governor of Nagasaki. The same paper, the editor of which probably is anticipating taking a change of air with his family, suggests that as the Mitsui Bishi Steamship Company have made much money by the late war, they should, as a graceful concession to the general public, convey all passengers free for a period of thirty days.—The M.B.M.S.S. *Kwajum Maru*, which arrived at Nagasaki on the evening of the 21st ult., brought a number of shipwrecked Korean sailors from Kagoshima. It seems that the junk in which these men were engaged was recently cast away on Tanega-sima, a large island south of Van Diemen's Straits. It was the intention of

the authorities at Kagoshima to send them here in the steamer, but when they got alongside and saw there were Europeans on board, they not only refused to travel in the ship, but became almost frantic in their endeavours to explain their dislike to be brought into contact with foreigners, and expressed by their gestures their willingness to die rather than go in the steamer. As it was found impossible to induce them to leave the junk, a compromise was effected by which it was settled that the *Kwajum Maru* should take them in tow, in boats, which was accordingly done. These men are described as tall, powerful fellows, exceeding in size an ordinary Japanese, and looking as sturdy as they were burly.

The *Cosmopolitan Press*, contradicting the report, circulated last week, that the Netherlands Trading Society is about to close its business in Nagasaki.—All the patients in the temporary military hospitals at Nagasaki are to be removed to Tokio on an early date.

—The *Hochi Shimbun* says that the number of names to be inscribed on the monument to the memory of the Imperialists who fell in the late rebellion, is not less than 13,000. The monument will be of stone, twelve feet high and seven broad.

The *Rising Sun* says the shipwrecked Koreans now in Nagasaki may be occasionally met with in the streets, as they stroll about gazing at the stores. The men look good-tempered and quiet as long as they are not interfered with, and the children sturdy enough, with round, chubby, very plain faces. The dress appears to be pretty much the same in both sexes. The jackets, with trousers confined at the ankle, being made of coarse cotton cloth, warm and serviceable if not particularly white.—H.I.G.M.S. *Nautilus* arrived from Kobe on the 25th ultimo, and H.B.M.S. *Frolic* on the 29th. The U.S.S. *Tennessee* is expected daily, and this will probably be her last visit, as she will shortly leave for home.—The well-known firm of Messrs. Henry Gribble and Co. suspended payment on the 28th ult. A meeting of creditors is called for the 19th instant. The firm is one of the oldest in Nagasaki, and general regret is expressed at the stoppage, which it is hoped is only temporary.

The *Cosmopolitan Press* says His Imperial Chinese Majesty's frigate *Hai-an* arrived at Nagasaki on the 30th ult., with the Minister and Consular body to Japan.—The total number of victims to the choleraic scourge throughout Japan has only amounted to six thousand, out of thirty thousand infected.—The Japanese set the Chinese a brilliant example in the art of road-making, extension and repair. Such works appear to be in progress wherever needed; and now, "with an eye to business," says the *Press*, "the Japanese whom it concerns have repaired the roadway to the Osuwa Temple, in anticipation of the Exhibition which will take place next spring."—Since the late rebellion in the S.W., it is said that the officials of Nagasaki Ken, classed and unclassified, who have zealously performed their duties, have been divided into 5 classes, and that they are to receive from 150 to 15 yen as a reward.—According to the Kagoshima Kencho, the number of rebels who marched out from the two countries of Satsuma and Osumi amounted to 23,380. Of these 271 were leaders, 1,832 were officers, and 13,600 were soldiers, 165 were doctors. Their wounded amounted to 2,560, killed 2,741, disappeared 3,711. No return has yet been made for Hiuga.—The number of Police who lost their lives in the late rebellion was 727.

HIOGO.

The *News* says, about eleven months ago a godown in Hiogo, belonging to a pawnbroker in a large way of business, was burnt down under very suspicious circumstances. A considerable amount of money in silver

was not touched, but yen 5,500 or thereabouts was missing in *satsi*. By the smartness of the native detectives, yen 4,500 have been recovered from a junk owner, to whom the incendiarism is supposed to be also due.—Some Japanese thieves seem to have a special fancy for particular premises. As an instance, Mr. Eiman's premises were again broken into on the 15th inst., being the third time within twelve months. On this occasion the loss only amounted to some \$90 or \$100—ready-made clothing, boots, &c., with which the thieves got clear off.

The *Osaka Nippo*, the *News* translates, says that cotton is well-known as a product of Yakigo, Tamba; this year the crops have been good and the price is yen 1 per kwan (84 lbs.), the production amounting to over 34,200 kwan. There is a report that some Osaka merchants are collecting it at yen 35 per 36 kwan.—The examination of the well waters in Osaka was finished on the 14th ult.; most of them were found to contain a proportion of iron—very few being in this respect absolutely pure.—About the middle of last month a great earthquake took place at Giohogori, Iwaki. Many persons are said to have lost their lives and many houses, trees, &c., were damaged.

A rumour has obtained currency to the effect that the Government contemplates making an effort—or is already making one—to carry out an alteration in the passport system at present in force as regards foreigners and desires, if the *News* is correctly informed, that the Kencho shall on application issue these passes direct to foreign residents—that is, without calling in the aid of the machinery of the foreign Consulates. The suggestion betrays a desire on the part of the Japanese Government to deal directly with subjects of foreign powers, which is a new phase of the relations between foreigners and the authorities of Japan.—A cricket match between H.B.M.S. *Modeste* and Kobe resulted in a very hollow victory for the latter. The *Modeste* went first to the wickets, and were disposed of for 66, while Kobe made 256. In the second innings of the *Modeste*, 4 wickets had fallen for 24 runs when time was called.—A meeting of the remaining members of the Hiogo and Osaka Race Club has been held, at which it was resolved to dissolve the Club, Mr. Mackenzie saying it was to be regretted that the state of trade in Kobe for some years past had not been such as to render the maintenance of a Race Club possible, and he did not see that anything better could be done than to divide the money in a way suggested. A resolution was agreed to, giving \$200 towards moving the Gymnasium on to the Recreation Ground; \$50 in prizes for a pony paper chase; and \$25 to the lawn-tennis Club.—From the *Osaka Nippo*, the *News* translates that, on the 20th ult., 4,336 persons received medals and testimonials in the Exhibition of Industry at Tokio.

YOKOHAMA.

Mr. Charles Rickerby is about to re-establish the formerly well and very favourably known *Japan Times*, a "Weekly Review of Japanese Commerce, Politics, and Literature." Mr. Rickerby founded this paper in 1865, and conducted it until 1870, when he was compelled, for the sake of his health, to return to Europe.—Several disastrous fires are reported. On the 6th ult., about seven hundred houses were burned at Niigata; on the 7th, at Tottori, Inshiu, twenty houses were destroyed in like manner; on the 9th ult, at Kishiwada, in the Sakai-ken, 300 large houses were consumed and many lives were lost.—The German barque *Christine* was reported by the M.B. steamer *Shinagawa Maru* dismasted and in need of assistance. The German frigate *Elisabeth*

was sent in search of the distressed vessel. The *Christine* was sighted by the *Shinagawa Maru* in latitude 41.15 N., longitude 142.20 E., in a dismasted condition, at a distance of half a mile, on the night of the 16th ult., at half-past eight o'clock. The *Shinagawa Maru* having experienced a strong N.W. gale the day before, with a high sea running, which had not then gone down, considered it impracticable to assist the dismasted vessel, and stood on her course. Since then it has been learned in Hakodate that a vessel showing lights was seen, and some Japanese heard the crew shouting for assistance. It is hoped that the *Ocean Pearl*, which had not arrived on the 19th instant, may have met with the disabled vessel, and been able to render assistance. The *Takachiho Maru* was spoken by the *Elisabeth*, about 20 miles South-East of Kinkasan at midnight on the 21st ult., when inquiries were made as to whether she had heard or seen anything of the barque, which were replied to in the negative. Much indignation is said to be felt against the *Shinagawa Maru*, for not attempting to succour the disabled vessel.—From Hakodate, a correspondent writes that the barque *Risho* (*Valetta*) has been lost near Akis, and the schooner *Etaku* at Tokachi, with all hands but the Captain. The schooner *Mino* is also reported to have been lost at Kururi. All these casualties occurred during the gale on the 21st October.

The *Herald* says the cholera reports for the last week warrant the belief that this epidemic has now been stamped out; its visit has lasted fully two months, and according to the *Mainichi Shimbu* the total number of cases in Yokohama and its vicinity, up to the 12th ult., were 1,128, the deaths 635, the recoveries 446, and 47 patients remained still under treatment.—Admiral Pousing, lately in command of the Russian Asiatic squadron, has been relieved by Baron Stocklegberg, who arrived at Yokohama on the 8th ult. Admiral Pousing left in the *Oceanic*, amid naval courtesies from the Russian corvettes *Boyan*, *Haidamack*, and *Vladnick*, and the U.S. frigate *Tennessee*.—The Japanese Government seems to be pursuing the defeated rebels with as great vindictiveness as were the Communists in France. Decapitations, hard labour for life, imprisonment for long terms, and other punishments, being inflicted on the unfortunate captives by wholesale. The latest victim seems to have been Tomonari Masao, the chief leader of the Kumamoto rebels, who was, on the 30th October, in the special court of Kiushiu, sentenced to degradation from his rank as *shizoku* and to capital punishment.—From the native papers, the *Herald* translates that the number of those killed in battle during the last expedition against the rebels amounted to 5,433 men, of whom 334 were officers, one of them an officer in the navy, 789 non-commissioned officers, 3,461 rank and file, among whom were 20 marines and 12 students from the naval school, 85 sergeants of police, and 764 policemen.—The field-telegraphs used by the Imperial army during the late expedition, were purchased last year in Germany. When the headquarters were established last spring in Takase, telegraphic lines were run from thence to the different army-corps and to the transport-bureau. Accordingly as the army moved, the lines were changed, and in this way they were run through the provinces of Hiogo, Satsuma, Hiuga and Osumi, a distance of 200 ri.

The *Gazette* states that a very severe shock of earthquake was felt on the afternoon of the last day of the Racing Association meeting, causing almost a panic in the Grand Stand, and was followed by another, less severe, at 10.20 the same night.—The *Echo du Japon*, alluding to the increasing intensity of recent earthquakes, suggests that it is not impossible that there will shortly be some serious volcanic eruption;

and states further that every day subterranean noises are heard in the direction of Fujiyama and seem to augment in violence; while many natives, in the neighbourhood of the mountain, are getting ready to leave their houses.—The *Gazette* says the festival of the New Rice (a kind of national harvest home) was observed on the 23rd Nov. In Yokohama and Tokio there was the usual display of bunting by day and of lighted lamps by night; and in the capital the Imperial relatives and civil officials of Chiokunin rank (from the first to the fourth) appeared at 6 p.m. at the Palace of Akasaka, where the ceremonial festivities did not terminate until ten o'clock. The day was observed as a general holiday, and all the public offices were closed.—In Nippon notes, the *Gazette* translates that the Japanese man-of-war *Tsukuba-kwan* which is now in dock in Yokoska, will be completely repaired shortly. At the end of the year she will leave Yokohama with thirty-four students of the Naval College, and is expected to be absent for about six months, in the course of which time she will visit Sydney and other ports of Australia.

The *Herald* says intelligence has been received of the loss of the two ships *Ribston* and *Queensberry*, laden with kerosene oil for Yokohama.—The *Nichi-nichi Shimbu*, says the *Herald*, states that it is said that during next spring His Majesty the Emperor intends visiting the provinces of Hiogo, Satsuma, Osumi, and Hiuga, and making offerings on the graves of those who fell in battle during the late expedition against the rebels.

NIIGATA.

A correspondent of the *Japan Herald* says the foreign Settlement of Niigata, if it may be so called,—the *sei-yo-jin* being scattered "permiskerislike" all over the town—numbers twelve souls, excluding children, of whom, in consequence of emigration, we now only boast a couple. Of the number two are French, three German, two Dutch, four English, and one Italian. Four being engaged in mercantile transactions, four in endeavouring to convert the heathen, two in teaching physic and English respectively, and one as a restaurant keeper, butcher, baker, candlestick maker, &c., &c. There is but one lady in the place, and none other nearer than Tokio! The first *bona fide* European residence erected in Niigata has just been completed by a missionary gentleman, labouring in the interests of an English society. It is a substantial structure of two stories, having a small hall in front for divine service.

COREA.

On the 7th October a Japanese mercantile exhibition was opened in Fuzan, Corea. The principal articles exhibited were a large bronze jar, earthenware of Ibari, lacquer ware of Kioto, &c., by Kagiokaisha; tin and copper by Sumitomo; leather, shoes, &c., by Fujita Gumi; fire engines, paper-making machines, &c., besides surgical instruments by a hospital. The exhibition will be held every year. Some eating houses have been opened in the Settlement.

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

Nov. 14th.—Li Hung-chang, Governor-General of Chihli, submits a general report of the condition of affairs in that province in respect of the prevailing scarcity, in obedience to decrees issued on the 13th and 23rd October, as rescripts to memorials presented respectively by the Censor Liu Ngên-p'u and the Hanlin Compiler Ho Kin-show. In the former

document it was urged that funds should be borrowed to enable distributions of grain to be made at reduced rates, and that relief works in the shape of well-sinking should be inaugurated; and in the second that false returns are sent in by the district authorities as to the harvest obtained; the fact being that throughout the greater portion of the province a deficient yield has been experienced. The Governor-General reports that a severe drought prevailed during the first part of the summer, and that an outburst of locusts took place in some localities, whilst, although rain came at length in the first week of August, it was only partially felt. To the north and east of Peking there has been a fair crop, but in the immediate environs of the capital and to the westward, including Yih-chow, the harvest has been only middling; and in the Tientsin, Chao-chow, Ting-chow, Taiming, Shun-teh, and Kwang-ping divisions the yield has been poor. In Ho-kien Fu and three other divisions drought has been most severely felt; and on the whole, the rainfall and consequent yield have been extremely capricious in even closely adjacent localities. The distress, however, has not been nearly so severe or widely extended as is represented by Ho Kin-show. Some time ago, already in view of the actual scarcity, the Governor-General called upon the provincial authorities to advance from the Treasury the sum of Tls. 110,000, with which he despatched agents to purchase grain, other than rice, in Manchuria, for purposes of distribution as might be necessary, and he further held out inducements for importations by private enterprise from all quarters. He has, therefore, virtually anticipated the recommendations laid before the Throne. In view of the fact, moreover, that farther provision is needed for the long period yet to be looked forward to before the coming Spring, he has taken counsel with his principal subordinates, and determined upon borrowing a sum of money from the fund set apart for the maintenance of his field-force, which is deposited at interest in the hands of pawnbrokers. The amount of 150,000 strings of cash, equivalent to about Tls. 100,000, has been called in by his orders, to make good an advance already taken from the coast defence fund, and with this sum in hand further purchases of grain have been ordered to be made in Manchuria. The market there has been already stripped of all the old stock of grain, and the new season's supply is only beginning to arrive at Newchwang; but the purchases which will be made during the winter will be delivered so soon as the river opens again next Spring. There have already been allotted to the districts that have suffered most severely, viz., King Chow, Fu-ch'eng, Kiao Ho, Hien Hien, Ho-kien, &c., the amount in all of 25,000 piculs of *kao-liang* millet, for which the authorities have been directed to send to Tientsin; and official agents have moreover been sent to all parts of the country to examine the state of affairs and institute measures of distribution, either gratuitous or otherwise. In the Tai-ming prefecture, funds have been borrowed from the *lekin* revenue, and further amounts have been raised by the authorities for the purchase of winter wheat, both for sale and for advances as seed-corn. There is reason to expect considerable importations of grain at Tientsin on private account, before the river closes, which will help to eke out the deficiencies on the part of Government; but large sums of money will still be requisite to meet the expenditure for relief in the various districts affected. It is proposed to raise another sum of Tls. 100,000 toward this end, taking it if necessary from the military chest of the Pau-ting Fu field force; and wherever possible the system of relief works in the shape of well-sinking, which has already been instituted to some extent, will be carried into practice. It is requested that encouragement may be held out to the

wealthy to contribute toward the prevailing need, and the liberality of a resident of Ho-kien Fu, named Han Yüh-t'ang, who has subscribed Tls. 3,000, is submitted to notice. Precautions against acts of rapine and disorder have not been omitted.—A rescript expresses approbation of the foregoing report.

Nov. 15th.—Tseng Kwoh-ts'ian, Governor of Shansi, memorializes representing the vast proportions of the requirements entailed by the famine in that province, and soliciting permission for an extension of the sale of office system in order to provide funds for relief. The memorialist acknowledges with gratitude the sums already sanctioned by Imperial command, to wit, the amount of Tls. 200,000 which permission was given to appropriate from the revenue due to Peking, beside the authority vouchsafed for the institution of sales of office as an auxiliary measure, and in addition to this, the subsequent grants of Tls. 240,000 out of the Coast Defence funds, Tls. 140,000 from the treasury of the Board of Revenue, and 50,000 piculs of grain from the Kiangpeh and Nganhwei contingent. The extent of the prevailing distress is, however, overpowering. Almost the entire province is stricken with famine, and the cost of transport alone adds enormously to the degree in which the dearth of food is felt. Already, up to the present moment, 76 departments and districts are officially returned as in a famine-stricken condition, and the number of individuals reduced to want and dependent upon official support is not less than from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 souls. Should the supplies fall off, it is to be feared that the whole of the southern part of the province will become wholly depopulated. Without funds to the extent of at least 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 Taels for the distribution of relief during the coming winter and spring, means will be wanting for the work in hand. Under these circumstances the Governor solicits sanction to the raising of funds by the sale of office, and entreats that he may be supplied with 2,000 certificates issued in blank by the Board of Revenue, for distribution to purchasers in the different provinces.—For rescript see *Gazette* of 29th October.

Nov. 16th.—(Court Circular.) The Governor of Shun-t'ien Fu reports the fall of between 3 and 4 inches of snow at Peking, yesterday.

(1) A decree based upon a memorial from Ming Ngau, Military Governor of Kirin, who reports that in the course of last month the country in the neighbourhood of San-sing was visited by a terrific storm of wind and hail, causing the cultivated land to be swept by a flood, and the inhabitants deprived of shelter. The memorialist is commanded to provide relief for the sufferers, by the distribution of rice and money allowances.

(2) A decree expressing the Imperial gratitude for the fall of snow and rain experienced on the 15th inst., after the supplications repeatedly offered up on behalf of the provinces afflicted with drought, and directing that on the 18th inst. a series of thanksgiving services be held at the various State temples, his Majesty officiating in person at the Ta Kao Tien.

(3-5) Sundry memorials from the Police Censors and the Yamèn of Gendarmerie with reference to the late case of burglary with violence at the house of an official residing in the outer city of Peking. The various authorities chargeable with negligence in the matter are impeached accordingly to rule.

Public Meetings.

THE SAINT ANDREW'S DINNER.

The usual banquet was held on Friday evening, at the Club, to celebrate Saint Andrew's day. About sixty guests sat

down, under the presidency of Mr. W. B. Chalmers, Mr. G. A. Lindsay occupying the vice-chair, and Messrs. D. Brand and G. J. Morrison officiating as croupiers. The room was only slightly decorated with evergreens; an additional picture of St. Andrew, however, which hung this year behind the Vice-Chairman's seat, fully compensating for any deficiency in this respect under previous years. The real original picture—the traditional possession of the society—figured as usual behind the President's Chair, flanked on either side by the Royal Arms and the Lion of Scotland. An excellent dinner was served, and shortly before 10,

The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the first toast, to "The Queen."

Song—"God Save the Queen."

The CHAIRMAN next proposed, "The Duke and Duchess of Rothsay"—If (he said) I were asked who was the most popular man in the British Empire, I should reply, the Prince of Wales; and in no position is he more popular than when, as Duke of Rothsay, he presides at a dinner of the Royal Saint Andrew's Society of Scotland. (Cheers.) His Princess has thoroughly endeared herself to all classes, and Scotland is proud of the lovely Duchess of Rothsay. (Hear, and applause.) Gentlemen, the most popular man and woman in the English-speaking world, the Duke and Duchess of Rothsay.

Song—"God bless the Prince of Wales."

The CHAIRMAN next rose to propose "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers."—In proposing this toast I feel something of the confidence of a leading M.P. when he knows his motion is going to be backed by the whole House. All I can say to recommend it to your hearty reception is familiar to you, and has already been said by many more able occupants of this chair; but I don't know that it ever occurred to anyone that this toast, more than any other, is peculiarly appropriate when proposed and received at a gathering of Scotchmen; and for this reason, that the Scotch are essentially a fighting race. (Hear, and cheering.) Now I don't mean to say that we are more pugnacious and quarrelsome than our neighbours—(laughter,)—but that the dire necessity which drove us to make war with each other, or raids on the cattle of our southern neighbours, left its mark on the race, by cultivating the bumps of combativeness and destructiveness, as they are rather disrespectfully named. The Army, Navy, and Volunteers owe everything to those blessed bumps, bequeathed to them by their fighting ancestors; for it is the same legacy in another form that gives the restless energy, indomitable perseverance, and unflinching courage necessary to produce such an Army, such a Navy, and such Volunteers as we all have a right to be proud of. (Hear, hear!) The same characteristics are accountable for the pluck that leads a forlorn hope over-mined ground, and the energy that kneels in a drizzling dawn in the paddy fields of Hongkew, and hammers away at the dimly-visible iron targets. (Laughter.) But, you say, those attributes belong to the English and Irish as well. So they do—(cheers)—but what makes me think the Scotch must be essentially a fighting race, is a recollection of their war songs. Now of course, "The girl I left behind me," "The British Grenadier," and "Cheer, boys! cheer!" are capital quick marches; and doubtless "The wearing of the green," and the "Shan Van Voght," whatever that means, move their hearts after a fashion that we wot not of; but I submit that a nation whose repertoire of martial music contains strains like "Wi' a hunder pipers and a' and a'," or "Tis up wi' the bonnets o' Bonnie Dundee," or "Wha wadna fecht for Charlie," and a score of others that at once suggest themselves, not forgetting that great song of stern defiance and endurance to the death, "Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled;" (Cheers, the race,

I say, that composed and sang such songs as these, must be essentially a fighting race, and hence our toast is most natural and most appropriate at a gathering of Scotchmen. Now then, Highlandmen, shoulder to shoulder,—"The Army, Navy, and Volunteers."

Songs.—"Scots wha hae." (Sir W. Johnston.)

Dr. RONAN, who was called on to respond for the Navy, apologised for the brevity of his acknowledgment, on the plea that he had only been told half an hour previously that he would be called on to respond. He thanked them very much for the kind way in which they had received the toast; but nothing else was to be expected from a gathering of Scotsmen. Scotsmen were always to the front, both in the Army and Navy. A few years ago, when there was work to be done in Ashantee, public opinion pointed to one regiment, the 2nd Highlanders, as the fittest to do it. And a Scotsman, in the person of Sir Alexander Milne, was first Naval Lord of the Admiralty. He regretted that it should have devolved upon a non-combatant to reply to the toast, and that he had not been able to do more justice to it, but again thanked them heartily for their cordial reception.

Major HARR, who was received with great applause said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen.—On behalf of the Shanghai Volunteers, I thank you for the cordial manner in which the toast of their health has been proposed and received; marking, as I feel it does, your appreciation of the necessity and usefulness of the Corps. The force at the disposal of the Municipality is not large, it is true—a matter greatly to be regretted—still it is staunch and faithful, and, what is of some importance, well adapted for expansion—(cheers and laughter)—as it forms a nucleus around which, should circumstances demand it, many of our fellow citizens would, I am sure, at once rally. Situated as foreigners are in Shanghai, I consider a volunteer corps is absolutely needed, and ought if possible to be kept in the highest state of efficiency. The presence amongst us of a number of disciplined men with arms, and able to use them, as the late rifle competitions shew—(hear!)—must inspire confidence even in the most timid; for in the event of an emeute they would assist in restoring order, when otherwise there might be much confusion. (Hear, hear.) Should, unfortunately, any serious trouble spring up, of which happily there is no indication at present, no doubt the defence of these Settlements would mainly devolve on our Naval, and, perhaps, Military friends; yet I am convinced the Volunteers of to-day, emulating the deeds of their predecessors at Muddy Flat—(hear and cheers)—would be found standing shoulder to shoulder and prove to be active auxiliaries. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I again thank you on behalf of the Volunteers.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN, who was very warmly received, proposed, "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew." He said—Mr. President, Croupiers, and Gentlemen.—In rising to ask you to join me in doing honour to the toast which it has fallen to my lot to propose, viz., the Pious Memory of our Patron Saint, I am weighed down and oppressed by the feeling that all that is known regarding St. Andrew has been told you before from this place by some of the ablest and most eloquent of our members, and that the few remarks I could make on the subject would not only be stereotyped and unprofitable, but indifferently spoken. Neither have I, with all the inclination in the world—(hear, and laughter)—had the opportunity of pursuing the vein of research suggested by one of the speakers at the last dinner—I regret to see his place vacant to-night—and investigate the family history and antecedents of Saint Andrew's mother, whose character doubtless had an immense influence in determining that of her son. The Antiquarian

Society of Edinburgh are, however, sitting on the question; and by this time next year great discoveries will probably have been made and published. Whilst, therefore, I will not enlarge on the many good deeds and earnest life of our Patron, I may be permitted to tell you that during the past year your Committee have to some extent followed his example, and have been able to do some work which he must regard with approving eyes. The amount of assistance we have rendered to our necessitous brethren has been small, little having been required; for this we may congratulate ourselves, as also on having a small credit balance in hand for future need. The work of the Committee has been very light, but in their name and also as one of the few original members of the society now in Shanghai, I would urge on all Scotchmen, and especially new arrivals, the importance of aiding in the good work by joining the Society and supporting its funds. (Hear, hear.) The old hands have more than done their share as members of Committee, and it is to fresh blood that we must look for our future Chairman and office bearers. (Hear.) It is not merely by coming to its dinner, but by attending the preliminary meetings, and evincing a generous sympathy in its objects, that the society's hands are strengthened and its power to relieve distress augmented. I will not detain you further, but in conclusion ask you to join me in drinking "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew."

Mr. MORRISON was next called on to propose "The Kirks and Universities." He said—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice-chairman and gentlemen. When, some time ago, I accepted the honourable position of Croupier, which carries with it the duty of proposing one of the toasts of the evening, I made choice of the Kirks and Universities in preference to one of the more lively subjects which was suggested to me. At the time I was seriously thinking of retiring from the whirl and bustle of active life—I should, perhaps, say the whirl and bustle were retiring from me—(laughter) in a manner that was by no means cheering, and I concluded that something solemn would be most in keeping with my feelings on this occasion. (Laughter.) But, gentlemen, the recuperative influences of Shanghai society, to say nothing of the effects of "inspiring, bold, John Barleycorn," have been such that at this moment I should feel supremely happy were it not for this unfortunate toast. This toast differs materially from most of the others. When the health of the Queen is proposed, it is of Queen Victoria we think, as we answer with cheers. When we hear of our native land and friends at home, our thoughts go back to old scenes and well remembered faces; and when we drink to the lasses, although the plural number is used to spare our blushes, I challenge any gentlemen present to deny that there is one lass and one only whom he pledges as he lifts the glass to his lips. (Hear! and cheering.) But in this toast, though in one sense we drink to the ministers and the professors, to the congregations and the students, it is not so much the individuals as the institutions and the principles on which they are governed to which we wish to shew honour; and however much we may respect the religious and educational institutions of our country, this toast is not one of a sort likely to call forth a burst of national enthusiasm. ("Why not?" and laughter.) But, gentlemen, a Scotchman does not go through this world the mere slave of excitement. His life is not necessarily one of heroic deeds and daring adventures. If any man knows how to settle down to work with a dogged determination to attain the object he has in view, and who in spite of difficulties and disasters will persevere to the end, that man is a Scotchman. The Kirks and Universities of Scotland are the results of that determined perseverance in generations past; they are the schools

where that quality will be encouraged in generations to come, they are in every respect emblematical of all the qualities which are most highly characteristic of the Scottish nation, and I have no doubt that in reality this toast will be received with as cordial feelings of good will as any on the programme. (Hear! hear!) There may be great differences of opinion among us. (Never.) There may be few who would calmly sit down and subscribe to the Confession of Faith—(what's that?)—or give their adhesion to all the doctrines of the shorter catechism; but this is not necessary, and I am sure there are none present who expect, or who would wish, me to dilate upon the points of difference which separate, or the great fundamental doctrines which unite, the Establishment, the Free Kirk and the U.P. (Great laughter.) Gentlemen, there are some feelings which I believe exist in the breast of every man. Some may attribute them to intuition, some to experience; some, putting faith in the theory of heredity, may look upon them as the concentrated essence of the views of a long line of ancestors, and some may even recognize their potential existence in a primeval spec of contractile protoplasm. (Cheers and laughter.) But their origin concerns me not; there they are; and one of them is a feeling of respect for those who try to do their duty. This the Scottish Kirks have always striven to do. They have, I know, been accused of bigotry and intolerance. Gentlemen, what toleration does any one accord to those whom he feels certain are in the wrong? (Applause and laughter.) What consideration have we for a man who tries to persuade us that the world is flat? There is, I know, a bigotry which would magnify every slight shade of difference into a matter of essential importance, and this feeling, if it may be excused, cannot certainly be admired. But on the other hand there is a toleration which is the child of doubt. There was little of that in the mind of Knox; there was little of that in the mind of the Covenanters; there was little of that among those who went out or those who stayed in, in 1743. Nothing doubting as to the truth of their convictions, nor hope of reward, nor fear of disfavour, has ever tempted the fathers of the Scottish Kirks to stray from what they believed to be the path of duty. (Applause.) And, gentlemen, the Universities of Scotland have always deserved respect. True it is they differ somewhat from kindred institutions in other countries. You are not likely at a Scotch University to sit on the same bench with a future Premier; you cannot go to your debating society with a reasonable expectation of hearing a point argued by a coming Lord Chancellor; and you will not probably have an opportunity of listening to the first bursts of genius of a future Poet Laureate. (Cries of "Question.") Well, gentlemen, I regret it, but I think as a rule such men gravitate towards the sister Universities. But if life at the Scots-Universities differs from University life at Oxford or Cambridge, there is this to be said. Each student knows that every other student without exception has come to study. Let any one look at the students assembled to hear one of the lectures. Let him think of the pinching and saving willingly submitted to, not by the students only, but by whole families, to provide the fees for that one class, and he may form some slight idea of the determination of every Scotsman to provide a good education for himself and his family. Gentlemen, I cannot refer to all the reasons why you should respect the Universities, but I will to-night ask you to drink to them as the representatives of that desire which was imbedded in the Scottish character years, nay, centuries, before it was accepted by other nations, the desire to put a respectable education within the reach of every youth in the country. (Cries of hear!) And while they have so nobly carried out their work of providing for the education of the people, the Scottish

Universities have not been without their shining lights. In Classics, in Mental Philosophy, in Oratory, in Biblical knowledge, we have such men as Blackie, Sir William Hamilton, Caird, and Weir. In Edinburgh, we have a medical school second to none in the world; in Glasgow we have a school of pure and applied science raised to the highest pinnacle of fame by such men as Sir William Thomson and Professor Rankine. Gentlemen, I shall say no more. I know you are each and all of you thirsting for an opportunity of giving a practical proof of your veneration for these ancient and honourable institutions—(hear, and laughter)—and I know you will all respond with right good will when I ask you to fill up your glasses and drink a bumper to "The Kirks and Universities of Scotland." (Great applause.)

Song.—"Tak yer auld cloak about ye." (Mr. J. R. Black.)

Mr. J. R. BLACK followed his song by proposing, "Our Native Land and Friends at Home." He said—When I consented to sing and to speak, I did not expect to have to follow enlivening melody immediately with dull prosody; but I have first to thank the Committee, in that, having thought me worthy to propose a toast at all on this important occasion, they have appropriated to me one that appeals so strongly to you all, and requires so little eloquence to recommend it, as that of "Our Native Land and Friends at home." Of course in this assemblage there are many others than Scotchmen; and it seems to me wrong to ignore the fact when their presence here adds so greatly to our enjoyment; but I particularly allude to it, because I would apprise them that they need not be alarmed when they hear us magnifying our country and our kindred—for we have no latent designs against the peace either of our good lady the Queen, or against the land we live in, or against any one whomsoever in the world. We are very harmless. And we have no idea of stirring up our patriotism for the accomplishment of any unholy ends. We meet together just for a few hours on this day of days, as Scotchmen, to shake each other cordially by the hand; to renew our national brotherhood; to think and talk of the land that gave us birth, and in which the friends of our youth do cordially mingle; and to remind each other by reminiscences of our glorious past, and the halo it sheds around our country and all who spring from its soil, that (in the words of an enthusiastic tailor I met in Castlemaine, Victoria, who charged me never to forget), "It's a fine thing to be a Scotchman!" (Hear, and laughter.) The prevalent idea in the world just now, seems to be that Cosmopolitanism is the right persuasion for a man of sense. Almost all of us are apt to make it our boast that we are cosmopolitan. Well! let us be so, or imagine ourselves so, on three hundred and sixty-four days of the year. This one day, and these few hours of this day, will reveal to us what we are at heart. I remember at an hotel far in the Bush in Australia, meeting a Dane, who wrote out for me the words of the Danish patriotic song, "Den Tapper Landsoldat." The next day we were in a Concord waggon, merrily rolling through the gum-trees under which our track lay, and he was singing the song to me, that I might catch the tune correctly; and when he sung those words, which have been rendered in English—

Why, that's the very reason
That we must march away;
Or the Germans will come to us,
And for us make our hay;

the water welled up into his eyes—and he said, "Ha! I talk of being a cosmopolitan; but as I sing this song I feel that a man has but one country after all, and that is his Native Land." (Applause.) These words I have never forgotten, and I never see or hear the word cosmopolitan without their coming into my mind. But I may mention another fact. Scotchmen

never forget that they are members of a great Empire. Englishmen, Irishmen, Welshmen or Scots, we know each other by various familiar characteristics, and speak of each other accordingly. Before the world we are all classed as Englishmen; and there is not one worthy subject of the Queen who does not heartily join in the inspired couplet,

"Tis a glorious charter—deny it who can—
That's breathed in the words—"I'm an Englishman."

(Great applause.) Further than this, I may be permitted to say that Scotchmen do not imagine that patriotism begins and ends with them. Among many evidences that occur to us all, I myself had an amusing exhibition of this fact on the 17th March, 1861, the day being impressed on my memory by the incident, at a small colonial township, in which I happened to be. It was only about eleven o'clock in the day, but already had the children of the Sacred Island commenced their "pious orgies," when I saw a middle-aged woman making violent efforts to measure both sides of the road, who was only prevented by a pair of strong arms on each side of her. But though they could control her movements, they could not arrest her tongue—and the burden of her song was—as she raised her arms wildly above her head, "Oh, Ireland: my country! Oh, Ireland, acushla! did yiz but know what I'm sufferin' for yiz this blissid St. Patrick's day!" (Cheers, and great laughter.) In the intensity of her patriotism her cry was exceeding loud and wailing; but whether she was miserably happy, or happily miserable, I have never been able to determine. But now passing on from this long exordium to the toast itself, I will endeavour to put what more I have to say into as few words as possible. To Scotchmen I address myself as I say that it is good for us to be here, and to allow our heart utterances to flow in praise of our native land. We can well afford to smile with those who tell us that we love "Auld Caledonia, stern and wild," so well that we take the earliest opportunity of getting out of it. We can even cap their quips with inventions of our own, at our own expense—as, for instance, when we tell of the Scotch shipwrecked sailor, who, when in the boat with his captain and his messmates, in the absence of a compass, told the captain in which direction to steer, by turning to account the wee beastie that Burns has immortalized. Hunting under his jacket and running one down, he cleared a place on the seat and said—"Noo Cap'n, tak tent. Ye ken, a Scotch loose aye travels south!" (Laughter.) But though we take our part in such quips and quirks, we are earnest in the deep-seated love with which we regard our native land. Do we not feel a "flaflin" at the heart" at the very word "Scotland"? Do we not feel a "kind o' proud," when we reply affirmatively to the enquiry, "Are you a Scotchman?" And do not our spirits often burn within us as we think of the dear "auld countrie," and some such feelings arise within us as those which "our ain Rab" has so affectingly described in his rhyming letter to the Gudewife o' Wauchope house:—

I mind it weel in early date,
When I was beardless, young and blate,
And first could thresh the barn,
Or haud a yokin', at the pleuch,
And, though forfoughten sair eneuch,
Yet unco proud to learn;
E'en then, a wish, I mind its power,
A wish that to my latest hour
Will strongly heave my breast;
That I, for pur auld Scotland's sake,
Some usefu' plan, or beuk could make,
Or sing a sang at least.

(Applause.) It is not given to all of us either to make a book or sing a song for the land of our birth. Most of us have only the means of proving our love to our country by showing ourselves worthy of her, and this is what we

have to do in whatever country or community we may be. I need not dilate upon her heath-clad hills, her foaming torrents, or her lowland loveliness; each one will supply such pictures for himself. But I may remark that we cannot all drink the toast with precisely the same feelings. There are those who have only recently left home. These will naturally confine their thoughts to their native place, or other special locality with which they have been connected, and where dwell those they dearly love. With others, who have been long from home, individual spots are not so prominent—for the friends of their early days are dispersed hither and thither, and many perhaps may have found rest in "the land o' the leal"—that land from whence there is no return. These will think of Scotland at large, and all within its borders. The toast is happily worded, for those of other nationalities can drink to their native lands and their friends at home as well as we. But while, as Scotchmen, we regard ours, we will take up the prayer of our Bard, with which he ends his poem "The Cottar's Saturday Night," and say—

O Thou, who poured the patriotic tide
That flowed through Wallace's undaunted heart

That, nobly dared to stem tyrannic pride
Or nobly die—the second glorious part.
The patriot's God peculiarly thou art!

His friend, inspirer, guardian, and reward;
Oh, never, never, Scotia's realm desert;
But still the patriot and the patriot bard
In bright succession raise—her ornament and guard!

Gentlemen, "Our Native Land and Friends at Home."

Song.—"Ye banks and braes o' Bonnie Doon," (Mr. J. Buchanan.)

Mr. DUNCAN GLASS was next called upon to propose the toast of "The Lasses." He said—There is one toast, gentlemen, a toast which requires no commendation from me, but one which I am sure you will drink in flowing bumpers and in the most hearty manner. That toast is "The Lasses." The dear creatures, the joys and torments of our existence—the cause of our greatest happiness and misery—the very essence of our existence, and the source of most of our troubles. The Committee in fixing upon me to propose this toast might have got one more intimately acquainted with his subject, but even my limited experience has taught me that "Woman at best's a contradiction still." Every poet that ever breathed has sung their praises and defects, until the subject has become a most hackneyed one; and in speaking to my toast I shall only be leading you over ground every inch of which is familiar to you. The influence of women for good or evil (the latter more particularly) has made itself felt in every one of man's actions since the creation of the world. It is the delusion of man (man is always hugging some delusion or another) that he is the lord of creation, and that women should be kept in the background and not permitted to have any say in the management of affairs; but somehow or another the lasses have always managed to have their own way in most things.

Where is the man who has the power and skill,
To stem the torrent of a woman's will?
For if she will, she will, you may depend on't;
And if she won't she won't, and there's an end on't.

(Hear, and cheers.) And they don't require to be what is termed in our days "strong-minded women" to do it, either. It is the quiet, modest, loveable creatures that wheedle us most, and get most of their own way—bind us with cords of love and lead us captive with a smile. "Strong-minded women" are an abomination—"Hurra!" "Oh," and laughter)—and all ancient and modern history bears me out when I say that any woman who tries to get out of her proper sphere and abandon the functions for which she was created, viz., as a companion and helpmeet to

man, and tries to run her head against the order of nature, invariably comes to grief. (Great laughter.) As all scripture was written for our instruction and edification in righteousness, I need only remind you of the fate of Jezebel—which ought to be a warning for all ages. See how she went to the dogs. (Laughter.)

What mighty ills have not been done by women? Who was't betray'd the capitol? A woman! Who lost Mark Antony the world? A woman! Who was the cause of a long ten years' war, And laid at last old Troy in ashes? Woman! Destructive, damnable—deceitful woman!

(Groans, cheers, and laughter.) And there are Cleopatras and Helens in our own days—altho' they may have been christened Anna Maria or Betsy Jane. Herodias was not the only one that has caused a man to lose his head by her arts; nor were Mrs. Potiphar and Mrs. Sapphira the only women that have brought men to prison and to death. But to talk thus is to libel the sex. Let me lead your thoughts into a brighter path, and one with pleasanter prospects. If I have hinted at the existence of pitfalls and ditches, it is only that you may the more appreciate the real beauties and charms of our journey through life. All women are not like these bright particular stars, and I am inclined to think that they were enabled to work mischief from the eagerness of the men to fall into the net and listen to the voice of the charmer, whether charming wisely or not. We do not always take care to have an Orpheus with us to outsing the sirens, nor yet do we adopt the precautions of Ulysses, but go with our eyes open into the influence, and then, when we have to suffer for our sins, make the lame excuse that "the woman tempted me and I did eat."

However we do praise ourselves—
Our fancies are more giddy and infirm—
More longing, wavering, sooner lost and won,
Than women's are.

It is much to be regretted that many young men in Shanghai willfully keep out of the civilizing and refining influence of the society of the lasses—(hear)—and are apt to express themselves in a sour and sarcastic manner of its pleasures, but they should remember what Thackeray says, that "all men who avoid female society have dull perceptions and are stupid, or have gross tastes and revolt against what is pure." (Cheers.)

O Woman! lovely woman! nature made thee
To temper man. we had been brutes without you.

Angels are painted fair to look like you.
There's in you all that we believe of heaven;
Amazing brightness, purity and truth;
Eternal joy and everlasting love.

I need not recall to your memory the many instances to be found in history of the bravery, heroism, constancy through many trials and temptations, and affection of the lasses. When Rahab sheltered in Jericho the spies sent out by Joshua, she was only practising one of the noblest precepts of Christianity, while yet Christianity was unheard of (though, at the same time, she thereby betrayed her own countrymen with the usual contrariness of women; they were strangers and she took them in—(great laughter)—a precept which her sex has continued to practice from that day to this. For an example of bravery we need not go out of China, when we know the women of the country—ever foremost in a good cause (or a bad one) while the men have hung back, cowed, or afraid—a woman, I say, has boldly led the attack on a host of workmen engaged on the construction of a rifle range, a bridge, or a railway, and threatened the highest officials in the land with her dire displeasure and the contents of the family sugar basin. Solomon, whom we must admit to have had considerable experience, has informed us "that a continual dropping on a very rainy day and a contentious woman are alike." Doubtless among his 700 he may have had one or two who were thorns in his flesh, but judging by his

writings the great majority must have been like her

Who ne'er answers till a husband cools;
And if she rules him, never shews she rules.

Of course this is open to the well-known objection that, if she rules him, a certain old gentleman rules her—but this I treat as a base calumny. With the reasons that caused St. Paul and Mr. Weller, Senr., to rave against the widows, we are all familiar—but when once they take to rum and true religion it is all up with them. But gentlemen, it is all very fine to talk as we like, on an occasion such as this, of the lasses, but in our heart of hearts we must admit that in all our thoughts for the future, and in our hopes of future happiness, a lassie is sure to be included, "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view,"—"Oh," and laughter)—and in this we may be disappointed as in most things in this world; but it is something to look forward to—(as the man said when he was sentenced to be hanged). All of us came here to make money; in that most of us have been disappointed, because nowhere in the East is that done now—except at the mint in Osaka. All of us hope some time or another to settle down in life—perhaps even to return home: and among our hopes of what may happen, there is the thought that we may then find a dear little lassie to be our companion and joy during the remainder of our existence;—

A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food—
A perfect Woman:—

one who will share our joys and sorrows, that we will love, and that will love us: rejoice at our successes and sympathize with and comfort us in our trials and disappointments—in fact, be a real companion and helpmate to us in this life: and one whom we may hope to rejoice in a brighter and a happier world—"for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven!"

Song.—"Green grow the rushes O." (Sir W. Johnston.)

Mr. C. S. SHARP, who was called on to respond, said, Mr. Chairman, Croupiers, and gentlemen—Pitched upon as I have been to speak up on behalf of the Lasses, I feel my position to-night at this festive board far from an easy one, and in truth wish the task had been placed on other shoulders better able to deal with such a splendid subject. Mine is not the "gift of the gab," and I must crave of you the indulgence usually so liberally extended to us Lasses, for I must on this occasion identify myself with my subject. My friend has been very cynical in his speech, but I have the authority of St. Paul in saying, "Woman is the glory of man"—(cries of hear! hear!)—and I think there can be few but acknowledge what an immense power the Lasses wield over the lives of all of us. What would men be without woman? My friend has already answered for me in one of his quotations—"Brutes"! (Cheering.) Without doubt, in drinking the toast just now so ably proposed, each one had in his mind's eye some fair creature who had at some period of life crossed his path, for weal or for woe, sadly disturbing his peace of mind and generally turning things topsy turvy for him; and who hasn't some such recollections?—or, mayhap, the errant thoughts harked back to the now distant time of early youth, when, in the dawn of memory, under the tender, loving, care of woman, the young life budded forth, its every passion tempered and the rougher nature smoothed down by the subtle yet all-powerful refining influence of the fair sex. In memories such as these, who shall deny that the Lasses exercise a very powerful influence over our lives? Lie dormant as they may, perhaps for long years unheeded, such thoughts crop up at times, it may be to cheer us on amidst our trials, may be to serve as a beacon light to steer by in some eventful crisis in our career.—Gentlemen, in these few remarks I have said enough to prove

to you how much we Lasses have to be thanked for in this respect. (Hear, and cheering.) It is true that through our first mother Eve we broke the Divine Commands, and thereby introduced sin with all its attendant evils into this world; and we have been made to suffer for our iniquity ever since. Through all the dark ages we have been kept in subjection by our lords and masters, downtrodden by mere physical force; but in these enlightened days woman feels her capability to fill a higher sphere in life. We claim equal rights with the best of you, and at no distant time will rise up when least expected to assert them. (Cheers.) Already in the field of learning, take Medicine for example, some of our sisterhood have gained brilliant victories, which proves we are capable of higher things and that we are endowed with brains which can digest more solid subjects than those of dress and frippery. (Laughter.) With the bright examples set us by our hitherto successful representatives, it is only to be expected that more will enter the lists, and already there are signs of a strong movement towards the desired end. Now in attempting to gain such a position as this, I don't think woman is overstepping the position usually designated as fit and proper for her, but is merely qualifying herself the better to perform the part for which she is sent into this world, viz., to be a helpmeet to man. As my friend has already remarked, I believe every one in his heart of hearts really loves the Lasses, and of course it is quite superfluous for me to say that we Scotch pre-eminently do. Equally needless is it for me to remark that the Scotch Lasses outvie those of every other nationality—(oh!)—by their lovable qualities. English or Irish girls, French grisettes, the belles of Spain, and the madonnas of sunny Italy, are all very well in their way; but we Scotch do pride ourselves on the bonny faces and winsome ways of our Lasses, and I would that some of them were here to-night just to let you judge for yourselves. (Hear!) One thing that grieves us much is to see so many of you leading the dull cheerless lives of bachelors, when there are so many of us at home both able and willing to share your burdens and make such pleasant homes for you. It is in a far-distant country like this that woman's aid and assistance become most precious to man. And another thing I would just mention, gentlemen, before closing. Has it never struck many of you as strange that this honorable and august Society of St. Andrew, professing so much affection and admiration for the Lasses, meet from year to year in this way to do homage to their patron Saint, and are content to sit down and enjoy the good cheer and kindly recollections of Old Scotia, from which we Lasses are excluded; when without any loss of merriment they might invite us to come and help in the festivities, say in the shape of a ball. (Cries of "A ball," and No! no!) Such a way of celebrating the memory of our venerable Saint would, I believe, prove a genuine success, surrounded as it might be with accompaniments which would not only serve to intensify our strong national feeling but to promote the enjoyment of the company generally. Gentlemen, I hope the Committee will take my remarks to heart, and elaborate some scheme from these crude suggestions; and that by next year we Lasses will be eagerly looking forward to an invitation to the Caledonian or Waverley Ball. (Cries of hear! and no!) And now, gentlemen, it only remains to me to thank you very much on behalf of the Lasses for the very kind way you have drank our healths, and I trust that my remarks may have some effect and that by this time next year, should the Ball scheme still be in abeyance, there may be more of you than at present looking forward to having your hair combed on your return from St. Andrew's Dinner.

Mr. J. D. CRAWFORD next proposed, "The Bards and Authors of Scotland."

Song.—"Scotland yet." (Mr. A. Thurnburn.)

Mr. D. BRAND, who was received with great cheering, said—Independent of the toast of the evening, that to our Patron Saint, we have had already three toasts which appeal directly to our feelings as Scotchmen, but although that with which I am charged appeals less to the emotional than to the practical side, I am certain it is a toast which must be interesting to us all. Therefore I think the toast somewhat badly placed in the programme; as after having one's mind elevated by the thoughts of our Kirks and Universities, our Bards and Authors; after wandering in fancy by the Braes of Gleniffer, and the Banks of Doonee, it is somewhat of a fall to come to such a dry subject, after all, as the "Prosperity of Shanghai." (Hear, and laughter.) It appears to me, then, that in addressing such an intelligent assemblage—(cheers)—as the present, an assemblage composed chiefly of persons all more or less engaged in commercial pursuits, it is quite unnecessary to enter into any tiresome particulars as to the figures of our imports or exports or to profits and losses, or into any dissertation as to the bearing the opium question may have upon any other question. In fact I think, with the limited time at my disposal, it would be presumption in me to do so, and what is more I don't mean to do it. I have no intention of dissecting an "analysis of stocks," and on this head would but refer the anxious to the doleful, but still pious, utterances as weekly published by a well-known brother Scot—(cheers and laughter)—whom I regret we do not see at this board. Having said so much about what I am not going to say, it might not be out of place to say something about what I am. The prosperity of Shanghai, I take it, is not altogether to be judged by the hard logic of account sales, however interesting they may be to the concerned. On the contrary, it appears to me we are at present in a transition state, in fact a state of tribulation—(laughter)—naturally enough following the dazzling prospect which for many years followed the opening of this port. To most of us it may seem that this transition state threatens to be a permanent one—(no!)—but I, who have been studying the subject lately for days and nights together, and who have refused to come down to dinner rather than interrupt my thoughts, am enabled to assure them that my calculations point otherwise. (Laughter.) Let us look at the place as it opened; for many years the harvest was great and the labourers few. The wonderful facilities that now exist for the transaction of business, or, if you like it, the multiplication of figures—the turning over, say, of £100,000 per annum with a profit of a ten pound note—were as unknown as they would have been unappreciated by our predecessors. No, they remained here a few years, and then departed, much comforted by the thought that henceforth they were above such sublimary considerations as dollars and sycee. They did not, however, arrive at this prosperity without certain discomforts happily unknown to us. And I believe it is on record that the two pioneers of this Settlement—one I am told still a leading merchant in the Shuntan trade—lived in the native city, immediately over a native lavatory—(laughter)—and the other in a still more offensive neighborhood, a native cookshop. A new era followed—an era noted for railway and commercial enterprise generally throughout the civilised world. Education received a violent impetus; and China, which had hitherto been known simply as a tea-producing country at the other end of the Earth, was invaded by a hungry army of Saxons, whose sanguine hopes have, I fear in some instances, been barely realised. And this has arisen, I maintain, from no fault of Shanghai or the country itself; but simply that, whilst competition increased so greatly, the peculiar government of the country was such as to

localise it and to render it simply stifling. We are opposed by a phalanx of Oriental obstructionists, as firm and combined as any phalanx ever met; and their combination we must meet by combination. I have great reliance on the efforts of our Council and our Chamber of Commerce, but more on the gradual enlightenment of the people; and to this end I regard the native morning newspaper as a power for good. That the native mind is open to enlightenment is proved by the fact that the circulation of the *Shunpao* is increasing and that it is passed from comradore to coolie. And this, Mr. Chairman, strikes me as being not so far behind what I remember of our own country fifteen years ago; when an interesting periodical called the *Kinross-shire Advertiser* was subscribed for by six households, and the last man was rewarded for his patience by the fact that the newspaper became his property. Gentlemen, I am sanguine of the future of Shanghai, but am convinced we must look beyond the Settlement itself ere we have any hope of permanent prosperity. We must look to the development of the country.—Now, I have said a great deal I had not meant to say, and forgotten a great deal I meant to say—my speech was made for 10 p.m.; and since then I have taken a little hot whisky and water, which, however much it may do one good, somewhat interferes with one's train of thought. I have said too much about the past and too little about the present. But I am glad that the toast will be responded to by a gentleman than whom none is more capable of responding for the present prosperity of Shanghai (great cheering.) I believe he is not a Scotchman, but we heartily welcome his presence here this evening. He will be able to put in anything I have omitted; and if you take what few remarks I have made, and what remarks he will make—you will be able to make something out of the "Prosperity of Shanghai."

Song.—"There was a lad was born in Kyle." (Mr. J. R. Black).

Mr. GUBBAY—Mr. Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Gentlemen, and, notwithstanding what the proposer said, I will add, brother Scots. You have called upon me to return thanks for the time-honoured toast of "Prosperity to Shanghai"; and on this occasion, probably the last that I shall have the pleasure of addressing the Sons of St. Andrew, it would ill become me to be behind-hand. You have heard from my worthy friend, Mr. Brand, regrets for the past and prophecies of good for the future. Our life here in Shanghai has indeed been a chequered one. We have been left almost alone to fight an uphill struggle against the prejudices and ill feelings of centuries. (Hear! hear!) We have been placed here as pioneers of civilisation and as outposts of trade in a strange and foreign land. We have earned the respect of the people, and have daily proofs of their confidence to show in the important transactions which they entrust into our hands. Yet, because we have failed to overcome the prejudices of a corrupt Government; because we protest against burdens on trade—(hear!)—under which not we alone but the whole population of this vast Empire groan and labour, we are held up to reprobation as unjust traders, who would, were we permitted, oppress those with whom we seek to engage in commerce. (Hear, and applause.) Gentlemen, we have no strife or difference with the people of China, except that strife between buyers and sellers which forms the daily factor of a merchant's life. (Applause and laughter.) Their interests are our interests, and in the course of business we have many opportunities of interchanging opinions. Mr. Krauss, in proposing this toast last year, spoke to you of the Woosung Railway. We have now to tell of its success, and its final destruction at the hands of those who were receiving the greatest direct benefit from it.

We have been accused, even in high quarters, of having been guilty of most of the sins in the decalogue with regard to this small line, and the final closure has been represented as the just assertion of native rights. Now what are the facts of the case? They are pretty well known in Shanghai; though even here we can produce an *Advocatus diaboli*. To judge from what we have heard, the closure of the line should have called forth from a people over-ridden by foreign adventurers, songs of exultation. (Cheers and laughter.) In point of fact the murmuring of the people at the insane act of their rulers is as marked as the alacrity with which they made use of the line, so far as they were permitted, during its year of existence. The blow to foreign interests has not, amongst the people most affected, been regarded as a cause for rejoicing, when compared with the injury which they, more even than the foreign community, have had to deplore from the action of a selfish and irresponsible official class, whose main motive seems to have been paltry jealousy and childish resentment. (Good! and cheering.) This it is, gentlemen, which has retarded so long the prosperity of Shanghai. This it is which has prevented the Settlements on the banks of the Hwangpo from becoming the metropolis of the East—not any ill feeling on the part of the millions of Chinese, who, whether as traders or agriculturists, are well disposed to deal with the foreign merchant, and I may add, well able to meet him on equal terms. We are not here dealing with a nation of children; we are meeting, on the contrary, with the most astute race of traders whom the world has seen. (Hear and applause.) That we are able to make common cause with them, and that our complaints are those of the entire mercantile class of China, is a fact which, if sufficiently appreciated in Europe, would go far to dispel the misrepresentations under which we labour from day to day. It is unlikely, gentlemen, that I will be amongst you here on another Saint Andrew's day. I could recall many incidents which have occurred during the 19 years of my stay in China. I could speak of bright visions of success dispelled ere they had had time to develop; of promises made, inducements held out, only to be withdrawn when we attempted to act on them; of treaties made only to be broken—(hear and cheering)—of conventions, each one worse than its predecessors. But those are well-known to you all, and I need not here dilate on them. I shall now take my leave of the Society of Saint Andrew, by hoping that our griefs are things of the past, and that our long-sighed-for prosperity may yet be attained. (Applause.)

Mr. ANDREW next rose to propose, "Our Guests." Some miserable beings (he said), who have either no Saint of their own, or, having one, have not sufficient respect for him to induce them to honor his memory in the way we do that of St. Andrew, have termed this meeting of ours an assembly for the purpose of self-glorification—(oh!)—to give Scotchmen an opportunity of making speeches cracking up Scotland and everything Scotch. The only scrap of justification I can see is that we naturally propose toasts in honor of those of whom we may be proud, our Soldiers, our Sailors, our Authors, Poets, and last, but not least, the Lasses—(cheers)—not of rebels, cowards, thieves and murderers. We have never denied that other countries have produced men whose memories are worthy of reverence, but we do say that Scotland has produced men of whom Scotchmen must be proud; and at this, our annual dinner, we mean to do them reverence and respect. (Applause.) I am glad, however, to say that the toast I am about to propose is not open to such reproach. We cannot be accused of self-glorification when we drink to the health of "Our Guests," and that is what I am about to ask you to do. (Hear!)

Scotland and Scotchmen have in former times had the honor of entertaining many illustrious guests, but I think you will agree with me that to Shanghai Scotchmen there are none more illustrious than those guests present. (Hear and cheering.) We have the representatives of the Crown in two different capacities; the head of the Shanghai Government does honor to our board; and other faces whose friendships we appreciate, although they are not Scotchmen, are come here to-night to partake of the good things of a Scotch dinner; and I would specially recommend the dew of the Scotch hill—the whisky. It can be taken long or short, cold or hot, but in any case they need not be afraid of evil effects from it in the morning. The Committee have tested it well in that respect. (Cheers and laughter.) We have always guests at this dinner, and I hope we always will have some, who shew by their presence that they appreciate the merits and liquors of the Saint almost as much as Scotchmen do themselves; and I venture to say that they will meet with as hearty a welcome as I now call upon you to give those present here to-night. (Applause.)

Song.—“Willie brew'd a peck o' maut.” (Sir W. Johnston.)

Mr. DAVENPORT felt proud that he had been selected to return thanks on behalf of the numerous guests, for the cordial manner in which they had been received, and for the amusing and entertaining and intellectual evening they had passed. Other speakers had dwelt upon the combativeness, the enterprise, and the thoroughness of the Scotch, but there was one leading national characteristic which he had remarked during his residence abroad, and that was their love of hospitality. Not only in their own country but all over the world were Scotchmen famous for this virtue, and no doubt all the other guests present had often experienced it. With regard to other matters, there were some famous Scotsmen whose names had been already mentioned that night, and whose works were indeed household words through Great Britain, but in his opinion there were four less often mentioned, to whom Englishmen owed perhaps a deeper debt of gratitude. 1st, there was MacAdam who taught us to make roads; 2nd, another Adam (Smith) who taught us to make dollars—(“Good man,” and applause.)—3rd, there was Reid who taught us to make use of Common Sense; and, lastly, Walter Scott who taught us good form. He could only repeat that he, and he was sure the other guests present, had spent a most pleasant evening, and hoped that if they were in Shanghai next year, they would again benefit by the hospitality of their hosts. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—The next toast is “The Kindred Societies of Shanghai—more particularly the Society of the Sons of Saint Patrick and the Saint George's Society. The Sons of St. Patrick you are all familiar with. Their shibboleth is the cheery “Bedad now,” which must gladden the heart of the Irish stranger on being introduced to any of the kind-hearted “members of that excellent confraternitee.” But I should like to know how a man is to find the Saint George's Society. The fact is my friends, I believe it's a secret society—(no! no!)—and that's why we don't know anything about it. Now we want the Saint George's Society to come out of its hiding place—we want to be able to ask the President, and the Vice-president, and the Secretary to dine with us at our feast of good fellowship on Saint Andrew's day; and we want them to ask us to dine with them on the 23rd of April, and listen to a statement from their almoner as to what splendid subscriptions they have and how many hapless Englishmen they have helped with funds, and how many rejoiced together and glorified each other at their annual dinner. (Hear, hear.) These are not things to be ashamed of, and though none of us believe in vaunting our good

deeds and charities, still you know there is such a thing as “provoking one another to love and good works.” We all love our country, and one great end accomplished by such Societies as the Saint Andrew's and the Kindred Societies, is that they keep us from becoming denationalised. I read a very clever but somewhat sophistical letter the other day, the writer of which suggested some advantages attending denationalisation. What about that? I believe I could write a letter showing the benefits of demoralisation. (Hear! and a laugh.) Who wants to give up his nationality? (No one!) We don't want to give up our nationality; we won't give up our nationality, our fond memories of the banks and braes, the lochs and moors, and our love for the dear old people in that stern but exquisite country, Scotland. Ah! me, it is bad enough to have lived so long in the Far East as to have lost one's accent, not to say money; but let no man try to take away our nationality. A friend of ours, he is not here, but you all know him, told me he went into a great Hong and asked a young man who had lately arrived if one of the firm was at home; the young man replied “He's no in the noo, but he'll be back in a wee while.” Why, gentlemen, his heart warmed to that young man, and our hearts warm when we hear the familiar old tongue. There's music in it. See yon maiden coming down the brae, her milk-pail poised on her head with a graceful curve of her arm, her bare feet twinkling over the short green grass. She comes nearer, and you see health in her cheek, and frank mirth in her blue eye, as she drops a swift courtesy and smiles “a fine day.” How do you describe her? In England she is only a pretty girl, but in Scotland she is a bonnie lassie—would you denationalize her? Then bye-and-bye, her work done, hear her remonstrating with her laddie, who, perhaps, even in such a moment, is thinking of the siller he would have to spend if he consented to take her to Roxburgh fair in the morning—(a laugh)—“What gars ye bei sae rangumscheugh tae me, when awm sae curcudeough tae yow?” Gentlemen, will you part with a language like that? (Yes!) The very faults and failings of our nation are such that we can bring ourselves to look with leniency on them. The whisky is so good it teaches bad habits: we can stand a good deal of chaff about our poverty and our meanness when we have a large sum at the credit of the St. Andrews' fund and we've had a very good dinner and don't feel at all mean. We all have a sneaking kindness for the man who said, “Man, I hadna been in London abune three 'oors, when bang went saxeppen.” That was the honest speech of a frugal and provident person, and if he were here he would subscribe to the St. Andrews' Society. The same caution in regard to money matters that we are sometimes blamed for, distinguished the old lady who used to pray every night for a competence, always adding, “And, O Lord, in case thou shouldst not know what a competence is, it is £400 a year, payable quarterly in advance.” I like that old lady. Scotland, with all thy faults—I love thee still! Hech, Sirs, it will be a melancholy day when there is no St. Andrew's Society, no Scotchmen, no Irishmen, no accent, no brogue, nothing to distinguish one ratepayer from another. (A voice, “Kindred Societies.”) If one's friends were to read in the Police report of the 1st December, that before R. A. Mowat, Esq., Police Magistrate, “Saunders Macpherson, who spoke with a strong Scotch accent, and described himself as a native of Ayrshire, who had been at a St. Andrew's dinner, was charged, &c., &c., &c.” no doubt that would be sad, that would be painful, it might be ridiculous; but if one's friends were to read that “John Smith, who spoke pidgin English and described himself as a Ratepayer, and of no nationality in particular, &c., &c., &c.”

that would be contemptible. Such an awful state of things is best avoided by well supported National Societies like those of St. Andrew and St. Patrick and Kindred Societies; apart from the good they do by succouring the needy and promoting good fellowship and friendship among the members of each and other Gentlemen, this being the case, won't you drink success and prosperity to “The Kindred Societies of Shanghai.”

Song.—“My ain Countrie.” (Mr. Playfair.)

Mr. H. SAVAGE, as Vice-Chairman of the St. Patrick's Society, responded. He said—In the regrettable absence of the Chairman of St. Patrick's Society, the duty, or, I should rather say, the pleasure, of replying to the toast just proposed in such complimentary terms devolves upon an unworthy substitute. There being no other kindred societies in Shanghai except that of St. Patrick, I greedily appropriate for it all the kindly words and cordial sentiments expressed by the last speaker. It may be thought by outsiders that a dinner such as this is the beginning and end of societies of this nature, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that their usefulness can assume a more practical shape on occasions. There is a good deal of human nature about most people, said some philosopher; and it appears to come out very strongly in the Scotch character, whenever it is found necessary to lend assistance to a struggling countryman experiencing what Lord Beaconsfield calls the ignoble depression arising from pecuniary embarrassment. Like other mortals, Scotchmen cannot command success; but they have a knack of getting such a large share of the loaves and fishes that your sphere of usefulness is happily very contracted. You will be glad to hear, no doubt, that our society is in a position to expend \$25.25, two shillelaghs, and a “lumper,” on any destitute bogtrotter who can make out a good case for the Society. (Cheers and laughter.) Up to the present, however, we have had no applicants. I am asked what a “lumper” is; so for general information I may tell you that it is a very large potato, sufficient in fact to give a meal to two adults and the skin of it to clothe a small child, (laughter and uproar.) This vegetable is much grown in the West of Ireland. Your Society is now celebrating, I understand, its 13th anniversary. Some of the founders of it have gone home; some have gone over to the majority; but old China hands in Scotland will be glad to learn that their jovial old Saint is being so well looked after when his day comes round. Gentlemen, I trust that the only point of difference between the two Societies may be in the flavour of their whiskies, and I thank you again heartily for the kind manner in which you have received the toast. (Applause.)

Mr. B. CLARKE, who was heard with difficulty, next rose to propose the toast of “The Press.” It was, he said, one which required little from him to recommend it, as without the Press their meetings would not have the glorification which they all more or less liked, namely, in the opportunity afforded to friends at home to read a report of the speeches and proceedings. He would himself prefer a Ball, which would afford ladies an opportunity of joining in their annual festival. He was glad, however, to have this opportunity of calling on them to drink to “The Press,” coupled with the name of Mr. Gundry.

Mr. GUNDEY, who was called on to acknowledge the toast, said—Gentlemen, there is an old and very trite saying that brevity is the soul of wit; and at this very late hour I think I shall best consult your wish by obeying its dictate. I shall confine myself, therefore, to thanking you very cordially for the kind way in which you have received the toast.

“Auld Lang Syne” was sung shortly after this last toast on the official programme, and the Saint Andrew's dinner

of 1877 was brought formally to an end (at about 1.30 a.m.)—though the informal proceedings did not necessarily terminate at such an early hour.

ADMINISTRATION MUNICIPALE DE LA CONCESSION FRANCAISE.

Résumé des délibérations du Conseil.

Séance du 19 Novembre, 1877, sous la présidence de M. M. Louvier. Conseillers présents :—M.M. H. de Courcy Forbes, E. Millot, H. Vinay, H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

M. M. Hennequin et Lang, empêchés, se sont fait excuser de ne pouvoir assister à la séance.

Approbation des propositions émises par le Comité des Travaux et de la Police relatives à :

La modification des drains, allées et massifs du jardin municipal, suivant plan de l'Ingénieur ;

La transformation des bureaux du Secrétariat ;

L'installation nouvelle des logements des chefs de service ;

La restauration intérieure de l'Hôtel Municipal ;

La construction d'une loge de portier à l'entrée principale du jardin en remplacement de celle qui doit être démolie sur le côté Est ;

La mise en place des portes en fer devant donner accès à l'entrée des deux ailes de l'Hôtel Municipal ;

La démolition du logement actuel de la pompe à incendie ;

La construction au dépôt du matériel de l'atelier des forgerons ;

L'agrandissement du magasin à charbon ;

La modification intérieure des appartements destinés au logement de la Garde ;

L'installation des conduites à gaz et compteurs nécessaires à l'éclairage des ailes, du logement de la Garde et du poste de police de l'Ouest ;

L'installation d'une ligne télégraphique reliant le poste central de police au poste de l'Ouest ;

L'acquisition de balcons en fonte pour les vérandahs du logement de la Garde et du poste de police de l'Ouest ;

L'élévation de barrières, plantation d'arbres et construction de drains dans le terrain resté vacant au poste de l'Ouest ;

L'installation de trois nouveaux becs de gaz sur les voies publiques et le ponton de débarquement en face les Messageries Maritimes ;

La recommandation à faire aux chefs de service de veiller à l'économie du gaz dans tous les locaux dépendants de l'administration ;

Et, enfin, à l'adoption d'un projet de déviation de la route de Sikaway, dont la direction faisant suite à la route du Cimetière vient rencontrer la route actuelle entre le pont No. 3 et la propriété de M.M. Hall et Holtz.

Communication d'une lettre de M.M. Millot & Cie., offrant de céder à l'administration, pour compte de M. Rémi de Montigny, une parcelle de terrain nécessaire à l'élargissement du quai du Yang-king-pang, près le pont No. 2.

Le Conseil adopte en principe cette offre, et se réserve d'y répondre dès qu'il sera fixé sur la dépense à faire pour démolir et reconstruire les murs élevés sur la parcelle de terrain dont il s'agit.

Autorisation donnée au Secrétaire de renouveler pour un an, sur une augmentation de \$20 par mois, le contrat passé pour l'enlèvement des vidanges avec le nommé Jin-Ton-Siou.

Renvoi d'un projet de révision de l'Impôt Foncier à une prochaine séance.

Examen et approbation des rapports du médecin.

Examen et approbation des rapports des chefs de service.

Examen et approbation des rapports de l'Inspecteur des marchés.

La séance est levée.

Séance du 24 Novembre, 1877, sous la présidence de M. M. Louvier. Conseillers présents :—M.M. A. Hennequin, H. de Courcy Forbes, W. Lang, E. Millot, H. Vinay, H. Sayn, Secrétaire.

Approbation du procès verbal de la dernière séance.

En raison de la nécessité d'accroître les ressources municipales pour donner suite à divers travaux déjà entrepris ou à entreprendre, le Conseil procède à la révision de l'Impôt Foncier et adopte à cet effet une répartition nouvelle de la valeur à assigner à la propriété territoriale dans chaque quartier de la Concession. Sur l'avis conforme de tous les membres, il est décidé de percevoir, à partir du 1er Janvier, 1878, l'Impôt Foncier à 1 % sur la valeur des terrains ainsi fixée :

Tls. 3,000 par mow, pour les terrains compris entre les quais du Yang-king-Pang, du Whampoo et de France, la limite sud du quartier de l'Est, le passage conduisant aux escaliers de pierre, la rue de Whampoo, la rue Chousan, les quais des Remparts et des Fossés et la rue Montaubean ;

Tls. 2,000 par mow, pour les terrains compris entre la rue Chousan, la rue du Whampoo, le passage conduisant aux escaliers de pierre, la limite sud du quartier de l'Est et le quai des Remparts ;

Tls. 2,000 par mow, pour les terrains compris entre le quai du Ying-king-Pang, la rue Montaubean, le quai des Fossés et la rue Petit ;

Tls. 1,200 par mow, pour les terrains compris entre le quai du Yang-king-Pang, la rue Petit, le quai des Fossés et la rue de l'Administration ;

Tls. 600 par mow, pour les terrains compris entre le quai du Yang-king-pang, la rue de l'Administration, le quai de la Brèche et la rue des Péres ;

Tls. 300 par mow, pour les terrains compris entre le quai du Yang-king-Pang, la rue des Péres, le quai de la Brèche, la limite sud du quartier Ouest et le Yang-king-pang.

Le Conseil décide en outre que les terrains gagnés autrefois sur le quai du Whampoo, et ceux dits de la Pagode de Ningpoo, exemptés jusqu'ici de l'Impôt Foncier, seront à l'avenir frappés de cet impôt d'après la valeur fixée pour les zones dans lesquelles ils sont respectivement situés.

Augmentation du taux de l'Impôt locatif Européen. Le Conseil décide que cet impôt sera perçu dès le commencement du prochain exercice à raison de 4 % sur la valeur locative.

Rejet d'une demande du nommé Fung-Hing, tendant à obtenir l'autorisation d'adapter à la maison No. 29, du quai de France, une véranda en saillie au dessus du trottoir.

Acceptation de l'offre faite par M.M. Millot and Cie., relativement à la cession d'une parcelle de terrain de la propriété Rémi de Montigny, nécessaire à l'élargissement du quai du Yang-king-pang, près le pont No. 2.

Vote d'un crédit de Tls. 200 pour part contributive de l'Administration dans les frais de reconstruction du pont qui relie le quai de France au faubourg de Tonkadou.

Le Conseil décide de faire les démarches nécessaires pour amener l'Autorité Chinoise à exécuter le curage des Fossés de la ville à frais communs avec l'Administration.

Préscription aux chefs de service de préparer les avant projets de Budget, pour l'année 1878, rapports, inventaires, etc.

Examen et approbation des rapports des chefs de service.

En prévision des Elections, et aux termes du Règlement d'organisation municipale, il est procédé au tirage au sort du Conseiller français sortant. M. Louvier est désigné.

La séance est levée.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council, held in the Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 26th November, 1877, at 9.30 a.m.

Present—Messrs. J. Hart (in the chair), G. J. W. Cowie, P. G. Hübbe, J. Bell Irving, E. H. Lavers, A. McLeod, E. G. Low, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, and passed for publication. Cash Statement, for week ending 24th inst., is submitted for inspection, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Site for Hongkew Police Station.—Read letter from the Agents of the vendor notifying receipt of the documents to enable them to complete the sale of the land in Hongkew agreed to be purchased by the Council for Tls. 5,000.

Staff—Appointment of Surveyor.—Mr. Clark is appointed Surveyor to the Council.

Woosung Railway—Permanent way.—The following correspondence is ordered to be published :—

Shanghai, 17th November, 1877.

Mons. A. GODEAUX,
Consul-General for France, and Senior Member of the Consular Body.

SIR,—As the uncertainty which has been so long felt as to the fate of the railway between Shanghai and Woosung has now been removed, and the intention of the Viceroy to tear up the rails is being carried out, the Council are induced to express the hope before it is too late, that at least the permanent way may be retained as a public thoroughfare.

In addition to another outlet into the country which would be provided from the Settlement, now overcrowded and threatening to become more so every day, the Chinese would have the advantage of a fine road and the country people along the route would be afforded direct communication with the market for their produce.

It occurs to the Council that these are important points, and it is possible the Chinese authorities may be prevailed upon to leave the road as a road if the proposition, subject to confirmation by the Ratepayers of this Settlement, be made to them with a proviso that the Municipality keep the road in repair.

It may be premature to move at present when every effort is being strained to persuade the native officials to allow the line to remain or to replace it with one of a more permanent structure. Still the Council are of opinion it will be but prudent on their part to put their views in such a shape before the Consular Body, who it is assumed will receive the earliest information as to the ultimate decision of the Government, in order that they may be in a position to take such steps as may appear to them most expedient to secure the land being utilized in a way productive of the greatest benefit to the public at large.

(Sd.) J. HART,
Chairman.

Shanghai, le 21 Novembre, 1877.

Monsieur le Président.

Sir,—J'ai reçu la lettre que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'écrire, le 17 de ce mois, et par laquelle vous signalez à l'attention du Corps Consulaire l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à ce que le chemin de fer de Shanghai à Woosung, dont la destruction paraît être un fait en train de s'accomplir, fût au moins conservé comme route ordinaire. Le Conseil Municipal reconnaissant lui-même que des démarches dans ce sens seraient actuellement prématurées, je me suis borné à communiquer cette lettre à mes collègues, à titre d'information ; mais je ne manquerai pas, le moment venu, de les consulter sur la suite que la demande qu'elle renferme leur semblerait de nature à comporter.

Agrez, Monsieur le Président, les assurances de ma considération la plus distinguée.

GODEAUX.

Monsieur HART,
Président du Conseil Municipal du Foreign Settlement.

Maioo Market.—Report from the Acting Surveyor—called for owing to the numerous complaints of the crowded state of the Maioo in the morning—is submitted, in which he states that he considers the Kiukiang Road from the Shantung to Fuhkien Roads too confined for a market, and recommends the Fuhkien Road.

It is decided to leave matters as they are for the present, and to bring the question of moving the market before the Ratepayers at the annual meeting.

Amusements.

YOKOHAMA RACING ASSOCIATION AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day, Tuesday, 20th November.

1.—NEGISHI CUP.—Value, \$100. For China Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Mr. Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i> , 9st. 13lbs.	1
W. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	2
Robertson's <i>Bravo</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	3
Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
Robertson's <i>Sport</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
Earnest's <i>Bébé</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0
F.'s <i>Quasimodo</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Won by several lengths. Time, 2 min. 17½ secs.

2.—THE GRIFFINS' PLATE.—A Sweepstakes of \$10 each (with \$50 added) for Japan Ponies being *bond fide* Griffins. Weight for inches. Five furlongs.

Major Arda's <i>Mameluke</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	1
Mr. Verisoph's <i>Main Chance</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	2
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Fukuoka</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	3
Major Arda's <i>Moustique</i> , 10st. 0lb.	0
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sambungi</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	0

Won by a head. Time, 1 min. 23½ secs.

3.—THE RUSSIAN CUP.—Presented. Value, \$—. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	1
Fairplay's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs.	2
Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	3
Ola's <i>Mohetotz</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	0
F. Mason's <i>Dick Swiveller</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0

Won by a neck. Time, 1 min. 36½ secs.

4.—THE JAPAN SILK CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For Japan Ponies. Winner of No. 2 and of two races at any meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Half a mile.

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's <i>Sekimoto</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	1
Mr. Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	2
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	3
Mr. F.'s <i>Doctor</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	0
Steven's <i>Exile</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	0

Won by several lengths. Time, 64½ secs.

5.—THE NAVAL CUP.—Presented. Value, \$—. For China Ponies. Winners of three races in Japan excluded. Winners of two races anywhere, and winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Sport</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	1
Robertson's <i>Favori</i> , 10st. 12lbs. (7lbs. ex.)	2
Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	3
Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Chief</i> , 11st. 1lb. (7lbs. ex.)	0
Earnest's <i>Bébé</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Won easily by several lengths. Time, 3 min. 31½ secs.

6.—THE NETHERLANDS' CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For Japan Ponies. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Don Carlos' <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	1
Mr. Bencen's <i>Board of Health</i> (late <i>Sandboy</i>), 10st. 4lbs.	2
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sannohé</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	3
Mr. Ola's <i>Mohetotz</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	0
Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i> (late <i>Jim Hills</i>), 10st. 4lbs.	0

Won easily by a length. Time, 1min. 36½ secs.

7.—THE GERMANIA CUP, No. 1.—Presented. Value, \$150. For China Ponies that ran as Griffins in Japan last Spring. Winners at this meeting excluded. Weight 11st. for 13 hands, to give or take 5lbs. for each inch above or below. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i> , 11st. 0lb.	1
Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 9lbs.	2
Robertson's <i>Chance</i> , 10st. 9lbs.	3
Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i> , 10st. 9lbs.	0
F.'s <i>The Boojum</i> , 10st. 9lbs.	0
Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i> , 11st. 0lb.	0
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i> , 10st. 9lb.	0

Won by two lengths. Time, 2 min. 55½ secs.

8.—THE JAPAN BANKERS' CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For Japan Ponies. Winners of two races at any meeting 12lbs. extra; other winners 7lbs. extra. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs.

Don Carlos' <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 9lbs. (7lbs. extra)	1
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sekimoto</i> , 10st. 11lbs. (7lbs. extra)	2
Mr. Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i> , 11st. 2lbs. (12lbs. extra)	3
Ola's <i>Lodi</i> , 11st. 2lbs. (12lbs. ex.)	0
Steven's <i>Exile</i> , 10st. 11lbs. (7lbs. extra)	0

Won easily. Time, 1 min. 19½ secs.

Second Day, Wednesday, 21st November.

1.—THE GERMANIA CUP, No. 2.—Presented. Value, \$150. For all Ponies. China Ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded, or winners of three races anywhere 10lbs. extra. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	1
Mr. P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i> , 11st. 1lb. (10lbs. ex.)	2
Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	3
Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0
Ernest's <i>Bébé</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Won by a length. Time, 2min. 12½ secs.

2.—THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Value, \$100. For Japan Ponies that have never won a race. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Half-a-mile.

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sambungi</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	+ 1
Mr. Verisoph's <i>Main Chance</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	+ 2
Major Arda's <i>Moustique</i> , 10st. 0lb.	3
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Fukuoka</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0
Mr. Alexander's <i>Luc's All</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Dead-heat between *Sambungi* and *Main Chance*. Time, 64secs.

DECIDING HEAT:—*Sambungi* gained several lengths at the start, and was never headed, winning by a length. Time, 64secs.

3.—THE MITSU BISHI CHALLENGE CUP.—Presented. Value, \$200. For China Ponies. To be won at two consecutive meetings by a Pony or Ponies, the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners; to be held by the last winner at each meeting until finally won. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile and three quarters.—Spring Meeting, 1877, Mr. Fairplay's *Mongolian Chief*, winner.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	1
Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i> , 9st. 13lbs.	2

Won by three-quarters of a length. Time, 4min. 15secs.

4.—THE TOKIO LADIES' PURSE.—Presented. For all Ponies. China Ponies winners of four races in Japan excluded. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Half-a-mile.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Chance</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	1
Ola's <i>Lodi</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	+ 1
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	+ 1
Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Beglerbeg</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0
Earnest's <i>Raelhia</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
F.'s <i>The Snark</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	0

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs. 0.

Won easily by three lengths; a dead-heat for second place. Time, 61½ secs.

5.—THE AKIKO CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For Japan Ponies. Winners of one race of a mile, or over, 11st. Other Ponies, weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Don Carlos' <i>Kickapoo</i> , 11st. 0lb.	1
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sannohé</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	2
Mr. Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	3
Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i> , 11st. 0lb.	0
F.'s <i>Doctor</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	0

Won easily. Time, 2min. 15secs.

6.—THE CELESTIAL CUP.—Presented. Value, \$115. For China Ponies. Winners of four races excluded. Winners in 1877 of three races, 12st.; of two races, 11st. 5lbs.; of one race, 7lbs. extra; and non-competitors at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Favori</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	1
Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	2
Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> (7lbs. ex.), 11st 1lb.	3
Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Won by two lengths. Time, 2min. 55secs.

7.—THE SILK CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For Japan Ponies. Non-competitors and winners at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sannohé</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	1
Mr. Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	2
Ola's <i>Mohetotz</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	3
Ola's <i>Lodi</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	0
Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0
F.'s <i>Doctor</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	0

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's *Fukuoka*, 10st. 2lbs. 0.

Won by a length and a half. Time, 1 min. 41 secs.

8.—THE AMERICAN CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For China Ponies. Winners in 1877 and non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. F. Mason's <i>Dick Swiveller</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	1
Robertson's <i>Bravo</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	2
Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	3
F.'s <i>The Snark</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	0
F.'s <i>The Boojum</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Won by a length. Time, 1min. 48secs.

9.—THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—Value, \$—. For China Ponies that ran as Griffins in Japan at the last Spring meeting, and for all beaten China Ponies at those meetings; 5lbs. extra for every race won in 1877. Penalties accumulative. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a half.

Mr. P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i> , 11st. 6lbs. (15lbs. ex.)	1
Robertson's <i>Sport</i> , 10st. 10lbs. (5lbs. ex.)	2
Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i> , 10st. 4lbs. (5lbs. ex.)	3
Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	0
Don Carlos' <i>Telephone</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Won by a neck. Time, 3min. 29sec.

Third Day, Thursday, 22nd November.

1.—THE HURDLE RACE.—Value, \$75. For Ponies. Over six (6) hurdles. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. One mile and a distance.

Mr. E. Mason's <i>Liddesdale</i> , 10st. 11lbs.	1
Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	2
F.'s <i>Doctor</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	3
Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
Major Arda's <i>Moustique</i> , 10st. 0lb.	0
Don Carlos' <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0
The Barou's <i>Tennessee</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0

Won by any number of lengths. Time, 2min. 40secs.

2.—THE OWNERS' CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For all Ponies. Weight as per scale. Entrance, \$5. Three furlongs.

Mr. Peter's <i>Skedaddle</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	1
Fairplay's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 10st. 11lbs.	2
Ola's <i>Mohetotz</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	3
Ola's <i>Lodi</i> , 10st. 4lbs.	0
Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Beglerbeg</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i> , 10st. 6lbs.	0
Mr. F. Mason's <i>Dick Swiveller</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i> , 10st. 2lbs.	0
Hugo's <i>The Minister</i> , 10st. 5lbs.	0
F.'s <i>The Snark</i> , 10st. 8lbs.	0

Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka and Fujinami's *Sekimoto*, 10st. 4lbs. 0.

Won by a length. Time, 46½ secs.

3.—THE VISITORS' CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For all China Griffins imported in 1877. Winners of one race, 6lbs. extra; of two races, 10lbs. extra; and of more than two races, 3lbs. extra for every race won. Penalties accumulative. Ponies that have run in two races

and not been placed, 5lbs. allowance. Non-competitors at this meeting excluded. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. One mile.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Bravo</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	1
" <i>Sinbad's The Dwarf</i> , 10st. 5lbs. (6lbs. ex.).....	2
" <i>Sinbad's The Consul</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	3
" <i>Fairplay's Mongolian Wolf</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
" <i>Peter's Sheadaddle</i> , 10st. 12lbs. (10lbs. ex.).....	0
Don Carlos's <i>Telephone</i> , 9st. 11lbs. (5lbs. allowance).....	0
Mr. P.'s <i>Quasimodo</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
Won by two lengths. Time, 2min. 15secs.	

4.—THE HACK RACE.—Value, \$50. For all Ponies, being *bond fide* Hacks, and that have never won a flat or hack race. Ponies entered are disqualified from entering in any other race, except No. 1 this day. Weight, 12st. To be ridden by Jockeys who have not had a winning mount at this meeting. Entrance, \$5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Hugo's <i>Antidote</i> , 10st 8lbs.....	1
The Baron's <i>Rebel</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	2
Mr. Alexander's <i>Petipias</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	3
" <i>Peter's Snake</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Won by half a length. Time, 1min. 45secs.	

5.—THE JAPAN CHAMPION STAKES.—For Japan Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of \$10, with \$5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5, to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony to receive 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile.

Don Carlos's <i>Kickapoo</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	1
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sannohe</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	2
Messrs. Takasaki, Kataoka & Fujinami's <i>Sekimoto</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	3
Major Arda's <i>Mameluke</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Won by a length. Time, 2min. 14secs.	

6.—THE CHINA CHAMPION STAKES.—For China Ponies. Compulsory on winners on 1st and 2nd days at this meeting. A Sweepstake of \$10, with \$5 extra for every race won. Open also to Ponies placed second, at an entrance fee of \$5, to go to the fund. Entries to be made on the Course at the close of the second day's racing. 1st Pony to receive 75 per cent; 2nd Pony 25 per cent. Weight for inches. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Robertson's <i>Dibs</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	1
" P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	2
" Robertson's <i>Sport</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	3
Won by a neck. Time, 2min. 57secs.	

7.—THE TOKIO CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For Japan Ponies beaten at this meeting. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Five furlongs.

Mr. Ola's <i>Mohstolz</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	1
" Beucen's <i>Board of Health</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	2
" Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	3
" Verisoph's <i>The Moor</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
" Ola's <i>Lodi</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0
" Steven's <i>Exile</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	0
Major Arda's <i>Monarque</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Won by three lengths. Time, 1min. 19secs.	

8.—THE CATHAY CUP.—Presented. Value, \$100. For China Ponies beaten at this meeting, being non-winners of three Races. Weight for inches. Entrance, \$5. Once round.

Mr. Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Chief</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	1
" Steven's <i>Satisfaction</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	2
" Sinbad's <i>The Raven</i> , 10st. 8lbs.....	3
" Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Wolf</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
" Fairplay's <i>Mongolian Beglerbeg</i> , 10st. 5lbs.....	0
" Sinbad's <i>The Consul</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
" Sinbad's <i>The Sheik</i> , 10st. 2lbs.....	0
Won by a neck. Time, 2min. 18secs.	

9.—THE COMMUNITY CUP.—Presented. Value, \$150. A Handicap for all ponies that have run at the meeting. To be handicapped by the Stewards at the close of the second day's racing. Entries to be made on the Course before the last race. —Winners of Nos. 5 and 6 this day excluded, and winners of any other race after the publication of the Handicap 5-lbs. extra. Entrance, \$10. 2nd pony to save.

Mr. P. Kell's <i>Vandal</i> , 11st. 4lbs.....	1
Don Carlos's <i>Oyama</i> , 10st. 12lbs.....	2
Mr. Verisoph's <i>The Convert</i> , 10st. 4lbs.....	3
" Fairplay's <i>Chief Mongolian</i> , 11st. 2lbs.....	0
Don Carlos's <i>Telephone</i> , 10st. 6lbs.....	0
Mr. Robertson's <i>Favori</i> , 11st. 2lbs.....	0
" Robertson's <i>Chance</i> , 11st. 2lbs.....	0
" Sinbad's <i>The Dwarf</i> , 10st. 12lbs.....	0
Won by a neck. Time, 2min. 14secs.	

Law Reports.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

Shanghai, 30th Nov.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

B. TELGE v. W. SEABROOKE.

Plaintiff sued to recover Tls. 40, rent of a house. —Defendant did not appear.

Mr. F. A. GROOM appeared and produced plaintiff's written authority to act for him. All the facts were within his knowledge, and the letters that had passed on the subject were all in his (Mr. Groom's) name. As agent for Mr. Telge, he leased to the defendant a small two-storied house in Mr. Telge's compound, on a monthly lease, at Tls. 20 per month. The tenancy began on the 1st May, and defendant occupied the house, or other persons were put in by him, until some time in June, when he left without giving notice. Mr. Telge did not wish to claim for a month's rent in lieu of notice. Defendant had not paid rent for either May or June, although application had been made to him a dozen different times. He had promised to pay, and never disputed his liability.

His HONOUR entered judgment for the amount claimed, Tls. 40, with costs.

Mr. GROOM applied for a judgment order to be served at once on defendant, which was granted.

WANG A-YOUNG v. BAKER.

Plaintiff claimed \$10.80, balance of wages, as boy.

Defendant said he owed the plaintiff for only about eighteen days, \$3.40.

Plaintiff, through Heding, stated that he entered defendant's service on the 22nd July and left on the 11th Nov. His wages were \$6 per month, and he had received only \$12 in all—\$6 on the 23rd August, and \$6 on the 30th September, leaving the balance sued for still due.

Defendant said he paid the plaintiff for the second month on the 8th October, and a third \$6 on the 9th November. Plaintiff left his service on the 12th November, on which day he was given into custody for stealing three flannel shirts, his (defendant's) property. When the shirts were missed, plaintiff was asked about them and said he knew nothing of them; but on the same occasion he (defendant) saw one of his shirts up the plaintiff's sleeve. Plaintiff's excuse for having it there, was that "It was too muchy colo." He was sent to the Mixed Court, and the case was ordered to stand over until the claim for wages was settled. His (defendant's) shroff saw him pay plaintiff his wages two months out of the three.—Plaintiff also entered into some explanation of transactions of borrowing money from the shroff at various times to pay the plaintiff.

The shroff, on being called, said he only saw plaintiff's wages paid to him by defendant once, and that was in the second month of his service. Was sure he saw him paid only once. Defendant had borrowed money of him to pay the plaintiff, but not on the 8th October. He did so on one occasion on the 30th September.

Much time was taken up in the sifting of dates, those given by the defendant not corresponding with the plaintiff's version; and further trouble was given the Court owing to the defendant's muddled way of making his payments.

His HONOUR, after a painstaking investigation, said he thought he was driven to accept plaintiff's story. The shroff had stated that the time defendant got an advance from him was not the time defendant's own wages were payable—(it appeared the shroff always paid defendant his wages). Now if that was so, it followed that defendant did not pay the plaintiff at the time he said he did, on the

8th October. Plaintiff's story was that he was paid the second month's wages on the 30th September, which was the time defendant would have no money, and would have to borrow, and the shroff said he did borrow from him. That showed the plaintiff's story was more reliable than defendant's. The plaintiff was right with respect to other matters too, and it was tolerably clear defendant did not pay him anything on the 8th October. Plaintiff had asked for his wages the first month, and Eis Honour could not help thinking that, as plaintiff had asked for payment then, and defendant, by his own admission had borrowed \$6 from the shroff to pay him, he (plaintiff) would not wait from the 22nd August till the 8th October for his next payment—a month and a half. The shroff also contradicted defendant's statement that he had paid plaintiff twice in his presence—he said he had seen defendant only pay once. His Honour must therefore come to the conclusion that plaintiff's story was right.

Defendant—I think it is hard that I should be made to pay twice over.

His HONOUR—That is the question, whether you have paid at all for the third month. Plaintiff's story coincides with that of the shroff, and I have to look at the probabilities of the case. As to the probabilities of the two stories, I find plaintiff's stands examination and yours does not. He has been paid, I take it, till the 21st September, and he has not been paid since; so that there will be wages from the 22nd September till the 11th Nov., one month and twenty days, amounting to \$10, due him. I must enter judgment for \$10, but nothing will be done under the judgment till after the settlement of the case in the Mixed Court; and as that case has been left undecided till this case of wages was settled, you can tell the Mixed Court Magistrate that I think there is that amount of wages due plaintiff. You will also have to pay costs.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, 27th Nov.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (E. E. BOWEN) v. CHARLES MACDONALD.

Charge of Theft.

Prisoner was charged with stealing some bagatelle balls from the Sailors' Home, under the following circumstances:—He was serving on trial on board the *Corea*, but on Monday evening returned to the Home, in a very wet state. He had his bag of clothes with him, which were also wet, as though he had fallen into the river. He spread his clothes out in the bagatelle room to dry, having changed those he was wearing for a drier suit. Mr. Bowen afterwards hearing that his remaining clothes were spread about the bagatelle room, ordered them to be packed up and taken care of. Prisoner was then under the influence of liquor, but knew what he was doing. It further appeared that some inmates of the Home were playing at bagatelle while the prisoner was changing his clothes, and that they went to supper, leaving him in the room. On their return to resume their game, they found five of the balls missing, and at once reported the loss.

A witness named Wilcox said he saw prisoner come into the room in a wet condition, about 4.30 on Monday afternoon. He also saw him change his clothes in the room, and that was all he (witness) knew about it.

Cox, an officer of the Home, said he went to see after the prisoner's clothes, and found them all packed up except one coat, which he (Cox) put in the bag, and locked it up. When the bagatelle balls were missed, a search was made. He searched prisoner's bag, and found two of the balls in it.

Prisoner is the man who received the half-sovereign from Edward Ward, who was convicted of breaking open Captain Adams's cash-box and stealing \$17 and the half-sovereign. Macdonald went immediately to the chief officer, reported the gift of the half-sovereign to him, and gave up the coin. With regard to the present charge against himself, he said he was drunk on board the *Corea* on Monday, and the Captain told him to leave, as he was not on the articles and he would not have him on board drunk. He left at once, and believed he fell out of the sampan coming ashore, but did not know anything about it. He knew nothing at all about

the bagatelle balls, and did not put them into his bag, neither did he know who put them there.

It was stated that two other of the balls were found in the yard, and one in the corner of the room.

His WORSHIP said there was no evidence that the prisoner put the two balls into his bag, and it was just possible some one else might have taken them. It was a case of very grave suspicion, however; but as prisoner had behaved properly in the case of the robbery on board the *Corea*, his Worship would give him the benefit of the doubt, and dismiss the case.

28th Nov.
R. v. ALFRED PEAWA.
Drunkenness.

Defendant is cook of the steamer *West Stanley*, and was charged with being drunk and disorderly on board that vessel, at 5.40 p.m. on the 27th inst. He denied the offence, and as no witnesses were forthcoming when the case was called on,

His WORSHIP ordered defendant to be sent on board.

R. (Captain LOHEAD) v. WILLIAM MCKENNA.

Absent without Leave.

This defendant belongs to the *City of Limerick* steamer, and was charged with the above-named offence. As in the previous case no witnesses appeared, and defendant was also sent on board.

R. (Captain FAULKNER) v. JAMES FULLERTON.

Absent without Leave, &c.

In addition to being absent without leave, defendant was also charged with neglect of duty for four days on board the ship *Ethiopian*, of which he is sailmaker. He admitted both offences.

His WORSHIP ordered him to forfeit ten days' pay, and to pay costs.

R. (WALTER HARE) v. JAMES FULLERTON.
Threatening Language.

The same defendant was summoned for using threatening language to the complainant, boatswain of the *Ethiopian*.

Complainant did not appear, and was stated to have been made so drunk by the defendant supplying him with drink, that he was lying helpless in his bunk and could not come to Court.

Case dismissed, complainant to pay costs.

R. (WILLIAM NOBLE) v. JAMES FULLERTON.
Threatening Bodily Harm.

Complainant summoned the same defendant for using threatening language towards him, making him afraid to remain in the ship with him.

Defendant in this case pleaded that he was so drunk at the time in question that he did not know what he was saying or doing.

Complainant, sworn, deposed—*I am cook of the Ethiopian.* Defendant is sailmaker. On Friday night, defendant came to me when I was in bed, and said he had been having a b— row with the captain and second mate, and was going to have a b— row with the — in the house (meaning the cabin in which the cook, second mate, and himself lived.) Defendant sat down on his chest, and went on to say, "The b— cook is the man I mean, and he shan't go home with me in this ship alive, nor that bastard of a second mate. But hold on till I have had some more drink into me, and then I shan't know what I am doing, and then you'll see something." He also said he had to go to the Captain next morning, and as soon as he got up he went. If he had been as drunk as he states, I do not think he would have remembered that he had to go and see the Captain. He has misconducted himself in this way towards me all through the voyage from Sydney, and I could not get any sleep at night for him. I have heard him say when in his sober senses that he would lend a hand to drop the second mate overboard some night, and that he had been in a ship in which the second mate was missing. On Saturday morning last, I was so afraid of him that I took my traps and went into the fore-castle, and asked the sailors to

give me refuge there. I am afraid to remain in the ship with him, and have asked for my discharge, but the Captain will not give it me. I would sooner be left behind than sail with the defendant again.

Captain FAULKNER said it was true that complainant had asked for his discharge, but he was a good man on board and he did not want to lose him.

Defendant, in reply to the question what he had to say to the charges against him, said all he had to say was that he was drunk and had no recollection of it at all.

Complainant further stated that defendant had been two or three times forgiven for offences by the captain, who had always treated him with kindness; but it was all no good, for since the ship had been in port, defendant repeatedly went ashore at night, got drunk, and brought bottles of grog on board, continuing his drunkenness and violence so that it was impossible to live with him.

Captain FAULKNER, in reply to his Worship, said he had forgiven defendant three times for bad conduct. At Sydney he was obliged to put defendant in gaol, to get him sober.

Mr. WALKER, the second officer, deposed—On Friday last I was keeping tally of the ballast. The defendant came to me, and tried to pick a quarrel with me. I told him to go away, as I had something else to do. He went away, saying he would go to the son of a — my chum, the cook. He went to the cabin, but afterwards came back to me. I do not know what he said to the cook, but when he came back to me, he said, "When I've had two or three glasses of grog, I'll go for him (the cook.)" The defendant seemed to know what he was doing.

His WORSHIP said to defendant—I do not think I shall be doing right if I do not take you out of the ship. I cannot see, after the cook's account, that it is an unreasonable fear he has of you. You seem to be a man who, when in a semi-drunken state, are prone to do these things. The captain says he has overlooked your offences previously, and I think the best thing to do with you is to have you out of the ship and discharge you. If you are allowed to go in the ship, I must bind you over to keep the peace.

Defendant—I can easily keep the peace.

Complainant—Yes, if you are kept clear of the drink.

His WORSHIP asked what amount of money would be due the defendant, in case of his discharge from the ship?

Captain FAULKNER replied that he thought there would be nothing due him, as he would have to pay for a telegram home to stop his allotment of half-pay. He had to compel the defendant to leave his half-pay at home, or he would have had nothing at all, but would have spent all his money in drink.

Defendant said he had no wish to remain in the ship, if the complainant was afraid of him.

His WORSHIP—You appear to be perfectly uncontrollable when you are drunk, and the complainant had to turn out of his own room, as he was really afraid of you after your threats. I will not dispose of the case now; and if you can be discharged from the ship, I will not send you to prison; but if you cannot be discharged, I shall send you there.

Captain FAULKNER said he would make out defendant's account with the ship, and submit it to the Court next morning.

The case was then adjourned, defendant being ordered back to the ship in the meantime.

29th Nov.
R. (POLICE) v. RICHARD HERBERT.
Vagrancy.

Prisoner, who is a man of colour belonging to Barbadoes, was charged with loitering in the Woosung Road at 1.30 a.m. on the 29th inst., not having any visible means of subsistence, and not being able to give a satisfactory account of himself.

From the statement of Inspector Stripling, it appeared that for some time past prisoner had been out of employment and had no visible means of subsistence. From his strange doings it was believed that his mind was affected. A short time ago he was charged with striking a man with a hatchet and was sent to gaol. It was then thought he was insane, but when he was liberated he seemed to be all right. He now wandered about the

streets at night, and when accosted by the police he told them he was afraid to stay at home as the other persons in the house wanted to kill him. In consequence, nearly every night he had slept in the Hongkew Police Station.

Prisoner refused to state where he lived in Hongkew, and told his Worship that he did not wish to be sent home or anywhere else until he had done something "proper."

His WORSHIP remanded him so that he could be examined by a medical man.

30th Nov.

R. (WILLIAM NOBLE) v. JAMES FULLERTON.
Threatening Language, &c.

Defendant came up on remand, charged as above.

His WORSHIP (to complainant)—The Captain has informed me that you will be content if the man is bound over to keep the peace in a bond signed by himself to a certain amount, which I shall fix. The effect of that will be that if he breaks the peace against you or any one else, he forfeits that amount.

Complainant asked if the Captain would join defendant in the bond?

Captain FAULKNER said when the ship is at sea the defendant is all right. It is only when in harbour that he gives way to drink. The ship will sail for London in about a fortnight, and on arrival there everybody on board will be discharged.

Complainant—Unless the Captain will consent to be bound over with defendant, I think the law must take its course. I should not be satisfied with defendant's own bond, as I am still actually afraid of him. The Captain told me if I would have defendant bound over, he would give me a cabin, so as to be out of his way; but I should still be in the ship with him, and there are yet two or three weeks to remain in harbour. I believe it would be doing the captain good service to have defendant out of the ship, for he has caused all the drunkenness that has been going on in the ship since I have been in her. I am not the only cook who has had to leave the ship through the defendant.

Captain FAULKNER said he would become surety for the defendant at sea, but he could not while the ship remained in harbour. Taken away from the reach of drink, defendant was all right, and did his work satisfactorily on board at sea. He was in debt to the ship £5, and had a wife at home, to whom he had made over his half-pay.

His WORSHIP said if defendant had money so that he could be discharged, it would be the best thing that could happen to have him discharged; but if he took him out of the ship now, he did not know what might happen to the wife, as defendant would not be earning money. The next best course would be to remand defendant for fourteen days, and then when the ship was ready for sea, the Captain could be bound over with him. Defendant looked a good man, and it could hardly be understood why he should so give way to drink, having others depending on him. His Worship thought it would meet the case to remand the defendant for fourteen days, and then for him to come up with the captain to enter into a bond. Of course his wages would be stopped during the fourteen days, but if the ship sailed earlier he would be bound over and put on board.

3rd Dec.

R. (POLICE) v. MICHAEL ST. CLAIR, GILBERT MARSDEN, JOHN JOHNSON, and CHARLES RANDALL.
Drunkenness.

The first two defendants are firemen of the steamer *Strathairly*, the third is an able seaman of the *Silver Eagle*, and the fourth a petty officer of H.M.S.'s corvette *Juno*. They were all picked up drunk by the Police in different parts of the Settlement, on Saturday and Sunday nights.—Randall, whose leave expired on Sunday night, and who would be certain to be punished on board his ship, was let off; the others were ordered to pay costs, \$1.50 each.

R. (CHINESE) v. JAMES CURTIS.
Charge of Assault.

Defendant, an unemployed seaman, living at the Boar's Head Tavern, Hongkew, was brought up in custody, charged with assaulting two jinriksha coolies, in the Broadway; at

1.55 p.m., on the 1st instant. It was stated that, when given into custody, the defendant was drunk. The complainants did not appear when the case was called on and defendant was discharged, but was informed that if the coolies lodged a complaint against him he would be summoned.

R. (GEORGE WILES) v. EDWARD SUNSTREAM.
Remanded charge of Cutting and Wounding.

Prisoner was bought up on remand from last week. On being asked his nationality, he said he was a Swede.

His WORSHIP said—I did not know you were a Swede, but thought you were a British subject, when I remanded you till to-day. Although you are serving on board a British ship, that does not make you a British subject, and I have jurisdiction over British subjects only. The Police will take charge of you, and in the meantime I will communicate with the Swedish Consul, and ascertain whether he will deal with the case.

Prisoner was then remitted to the custody of the Police.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, 3rd Dec.

Before the Hon. G. WILEY WELLS, Consul-General.

UNITED STATES v. H. HEMMISH.

Prisoner was formerly captain of the lorch *Kingfisher*, and he was charged with keeping a gambling house and with obtaining money by force and fraud.

A native in foreign employ went to the prisoner's house in Hongkew, where he had previously been in the habit of visiting. Prisoner asked him to play at dominoes, but the native at first refused, saying that he had no money. Prisoner asked him what he had done with his watch, and the native replied that he had been compelled to pawn it. After some further conversation the native consented to play at dominoes for fun. When they had played several games, prisoner told his partner that he had then won 12,000 cash. The native repudiated the debt, but prisoner prevailed upon him to give him the pawn-ticket for the watch, which he then went and redeemed and afterwards refused to give it up. Information was given to the police, and prisoner was apprehended with the watch in his possession.

The COURT sentenced prisoner to 20 days imprisonment, and ordered him to pay the costs of the Court, and to stand committed until the money was paid.

NAVAL COURT.

Hongkong, 29th November.

Before C. MAY, First Police Magistrate.

H. G. THOMSETT, R.N., Harbour-Master.
T. JACKSON, Unofficial Justice of the Peace.
R. McMURDO, Government Marine Surveyor.
S. CLYMA, Commander British ship *Oneida*.

Re British bark Queensberry.

Finding:—

We find that the British bark *Queensberry*, official number 16,923, Thomas Hennings, number of whose certificate 89,877, was totally lost on a reef lying off the S. W. coast of the Island of Palawan, in the China Sea, on the 13th October last, while on a voyage from New York to Yokohama with a cargo of petroleum oil.

We find that the chronometers, by which the ship was being navigated, were of a most untrustworthy character, and their incorrectness contributed to the loss of the ship.

We find that the master, in endeavouring to avoid the shoals on the western side of the Palawan Passage, kept too close to the shoals on the eastern side.

We find that the master, not being certain of his distance off shore, neglected the precaution of trying to obtain soundings.

Considering the great sufferings which the master underwent from the time the *Queensberry* was lost to the time when he was able to obtain assistance at the island of Balabac, a period of six days, the Court do not feel disposed to direct the suspension of his certificate. In lieu thereof the Court hereby severely

reprimand Thomas Hennings and caution him to be more careful in the use of the lead.

The Court takes this opportunity of calling the attention of the Government to the kindly and generous manner in which the officers of the Spanish Government at the Island of Balabac received and treated the shipwrecked crew of the *Queensberry*. They also call attention to the kindly behaviour of the natives of the Island of Palawan, who readily supplied the crew with such provisions as it was in their power to give them.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, 1st Dec.

Before the Chinese Magistrate CHEN, and
J. HAAS, Esq., Assessor.

Charge of Robbery.

Wang A-young, the houseboy who sued his master on the previous day, in the Civil Summary Court, for wages, which here recovered, was charged with stealing three flannel shirts, the property of his master.—The prosecutor alleged that he missed the shirts, and taxed the prisoner with stealing them. Prisoner denied that he knew anything about the articles, but prosecutor stated that he found that the prisoner was at that moment wearing one of them. He therefore gave him into custody, but the investigation of the charge was postponed until after the settlement of the wages dispute.—Prisoner protested his innocence of the theft, and asserted that prosecutor gave him the shirt he was wearing, and that he had not seen the other two.—Prosecutor denied that he gave the prisoner the shirt, and persisted that he was the culprit, but he could not produce any evidence confirmatory of his assertion.—The Magistrate, who directed the prisoner to stand, and not to kneel, said there was only word against word to be taken in the matter, and he had as much right to believe the prisoner's statement as prosecutor's. As no evidence at all was forthcoming with respect to the two shirts alleged to be still missing, he should dismiss them from the case, and should not treat the fact of the prisoner's wearing the shirt found upon him as one of robbery. As, however, he had worn the shirt, and prosecutor now claimed it as his property, he (the Magistrate) would order him to pay the prosecutor \$2 for it—being 50 cents less than its cost when new.

Extracts.

INDIA TO CHINA, VIA ASSAM.

In the just published number of the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. H. Cottam, of Ceylon, gives the following account of an attempt which he made to explore an overland route to China via Assam, Tenga Pani River, Khamti, and Singphoo country, across the Irrawaddi river into Yunnan:—

My companion in travel met me at "Sadiya," the camp on the British frontier. Here we had witnessed the Mela or annual fair, the meeting of the Hill-tribes, who numbered upwards of 2,000 men, women, and children, chiefly consisting of Mishimis, Singphoos, Khamtis, and Meerees.

The Nagas, though seen on the road carrying cotton and other produce, did not attend the Mela. The exchange of produce lasted a week, enlivened at intervals by races and field sports, after which the savages retired to their mountain homes.

Sadiya is about 870 miles from Calcutta, 150 miles of which may be done by railway; 660 miles from Goalundo to Debrooghur by steamer, and 60 on horseback.

Our little party left Sadiya on the 14th of February, 1876, the weather anything but promising to be fair. The thermometer was below 60°, and drizzling rain descended all day.

At 5.15 p.m., fourth day from Sadiya, we sighted the village called "Shang Kām," and rounding a densely wooded island, where the rapids ran with great impetuosity, our men, poling with all their might, brought us to an anchor.

The scenery up and down the Tenga Pani, looking at it from the village ghāt (or landing-place), is extremely beautiful, and directly

opposite stood an old tree, clothed from top to bottom with orchids and climbing ferns, hanging in festoons from the branches near the water.

We camped at Shang Kām for two days, dried our clothes, and wrote up our notes. The Khamtis appeared to be an industrious people. The men cultivate rice, with the assistance of Mishmi mountaineers, whilst the women weave their own grown cotton into neat-patterned cloths for themselves and their children. A Buddhist priest instructs the children in reading and writing, and they read their lessons aloud in his verandah.

The village of Shang Kām contains about twenty well-built houses, raised on piles or change, around which may be seen the orange, lemon, lime, mango, jak, peach, plum, and guava; also patches of op-um-poppy, Khamti tobacco, and onions, &c., cultivated and fenced in on the banks of the Tenga Pani.

The following conversation with the Rajah of Shang Kām is important, as it refers to the overland trade-route to China.

Chow Mung Thi is employed by the British Government as interpreter to the Deputy-Commissioner, and we met him at Sadiya during the Mela. He then promised to escort us to China direct by the Khamti, Singphoo, and Irrawaddi route, into the Chinese province of Yunnan.

In reply to Mr. L.'s questions, Chow Mung Thi's replies were as follows:—

"You could not possibly go to China at this time of the year. The rains have begun, and you could only get to Khamti and have to wait there till next cold season, as you could neither get back nor go on. What would you do then? The paths are very jungly, and there is snow to cross; you have to march in watercourses, which, although you could pass now, you will find impassable on your attempt to return. The journey would kill you now, and would be very hard work for my people. If you did get to China, and went on as you propose, what would become of my people?"

"It is just the season for beginning to attend to our rice-farming, and these men would not get back." (This, we believe, was his principal reason for obstructing our progress, for he probably wanted the men himself.)

"You have only one steep hill, and that you can ascend and descend in one day."

"It is all very well your saying you came to expect great hardships, but you don't know what is before you now; if you offer me 30 rupees per diem I will not go with you. I will get you some men. You say you want thirty to carry everything, including their own food, &c. Well, I'll try and get them; but it will cost you a rupee a day for each man, or 900" (900 rs. for the thirty men per mensem); "and, if you succeed at all, it will take you at least two months, i.e. (1,800" rs., or 1800), and the return-journey for the men!"

"If you try next November instead of now, I'll go with you myself, and write to the Singphoos and bring them in, arrange everything, and the men will only cost from six to eight annas (from 9d. to 1s.) each per diem, and you can give me what you like."

Here was an obstacle we did not anticipate, and we tried to reduce our baggage; but, as we should have to carry sixteen days' provisions, we did not see our way to curtail the number.

We became convinced it would be useless attempting to push our way to China without the consent of Chow Mung Thi, whose influence extends throughout the Khamti country, and even with the Singphoos. We had another interview with the Rajah, when he informed us that he had visited China and also Calcutta."

The cross-questioning was resumed, and the following are the answers:—

"If you determine to go next dry season, give me a few months' notice, so that I may arrange with the Singphoos, for they are a wild people; and although they behave themselves when at 'Sadiya' (the British frontier) and in Assam, away from their own country, for fear of the 'Sahib' (Deputy Commissioner), in their own country they are very different, and very exacting from strangers. When I went through their country, they cost me over 300 rs. (300l.) in presents alone! So you can see what it would cost you, a Sahib, to go through their country. At home they are almost savages, hardly dressing themselves, and doing very little cultivation."

"Mr. Cooper, when he tried to go to Thibet through the strip of Mishmi country which

lies between us and Thibet, took 500 rs. (50l.) with him from here, and only brought back 100 rs. (10l.), with only four men. The distance to Thibet takes us eight days only. Mr. Cooper took thirty days accomplishing a distance which our people can walk in four days."

Chow Mung Thi went on to say:—

"Hobong is eight days journey from us, but sixteen for you; and no supplies of provisions on the road. Then it takes eight days more to reach the Irrawaddi River, and it will take you at least sixteen or eighteen days."

(Hobong, the Khamti village, must not be mistaken for Hookung, nearer Burmah, and the site of the Amber mines, near the Irrawaddi River.)

"Then it takes eight days more to reach the Irrawaddi River, and it will take you at least sixteen or eighteen."

"It is between Hobong and the Irrawaddi River that the ascent has to be made I told you of. A little past Hobong are the two hills of almost pure silver, a sample of which I have given you. There is a great quantity of gold there too, from which the name of our little colony is named *Ki anti*, meaning gold country, and by which name you Sahibs call all of us, who are really Shans, from Chan or Shan, a country nearer China, having a strip of Singphos country between us. The Singphos again lie between Shan country and China."

"I gave Captain B. a large sample of our silver ore, but I don't know what he did with it" (probably destroyed when the Kacheheri was burned down in Debroghur). "We have got a quarter seer of silver out of one seer of ore from our place (a seer is two pounds, thus half a pound of silver to two pounds weight), and three-eighths of metal (30 rs.) out of one seer from another place. The hills are bright with it, and look like the sample I have given you."

We were informed that the Chinese have made periodical visits to the silver mine, and built a screen to prevent the Khamtis from seeing their *modus operandi*.

The want of opium and sufficient money to pay our way was the cause of our return via the Tenga Pani into the Brahmaputra; and as we obtained Government passes to visit the Brahma Khund, proceeded on our journey up the Brahmaputra as far as navigable. Tigers, wild buffalo, and deer were seen on the banks of the river; but the object of our trip was to gain geographical knowledge, therefore our party did not often indulge in sport.

Friday, 25th February, twelfth day out, we reached the head of the Karam River, or, as the natives call it, the "Karam Pani." Another river, called the Sabatu, meets the Karam, a few miles from the Brahmaputra. Wild duck were plentiful, and the river abounds with Marseer fish (Indian salmon), 64-lbs. of which we succeeded in landing in one day.

The difficulties we encountered with the rapids in the Karam Pani were greater than those of the Tenga Penga Pani for our people. All hands had to assist in dragging the canoes over the rocks, and the waters rushed through narrow channels with great fury, foaming and roaring in a manner calculated to alarm any one but an old traveller; they reminded me of the coral reefs of the Fiji Islands and South Seas.

27th February, 1876.—Fourteenth day from Sadiya. We commenced our overland march in the direction of the Brahma Khund; camping on the bank of the Karam Pani, and built our huts of sticks and leaves. Marching up the bed of the river all next day, as we looked up stream, the large gorge in the hills in which the Mismi mountaineers say the Kam-lun or Karam rises directly facing us, 30° S. of E., and the Brahma Khund is a little north of east of us. The snow-clad giant mountains of the Himalayan range stood out in bold relief with the sun shining on them, and often robed me to the spot in silent admiration.

The following day we resumed our march, leaving the Karam River behind us, and abandoned our huts in the centre of the bed of the river, on mounds of sand and stones, with streams and small rapids flowing on all sides of our camp. Again we encountered a fearful storm, and suffered great inconvenience. The jungle we had to march through consisted of cane and bamboo, the most troublesome of jungles to cut one's way through.

Entering the jungle on its right bank, through this disagreeable undergrowth of cane and bamboo, we continued east by north, until we entered the dry bed of a river for about a mile, where we suddenly came upon a river running at right angles to it; this river is called the "Lohit." Following its course on the left bank for a short distance, we then waded across, and proceeded along its right bank for a time, and crossed it again, using its left bank.

The Brahma Khund bore 3° north of east from our camp on the sandbank, until we came to the edge of the jungle, which we entered, and a hard hour's march we had of it before we came out again on the banks of the Brahmaputra. Here we found exercise à la chamois hunter, jumping from boulder to boulder for about a mile and a half.

Now and again we would stop to admire the grand scenery on the opposite bank of the Brahmaputra River, the hills rising abruptly from the water's edge, and in the distance we could see the Khund. A very cold, strong, but healthy breeze was blowing down stream, which, with the prospect of soon arriving at the end of our journey, put new life into all of us.

Again entering the jungle, ascending steep paths only fit for the Mismi mountaineers, for it was slippery and full of thorns, with overhanging rocks and fallen trees in our path, we suddenly came upon the famous Brahma Khund, the sacred pool of Brahma, and the main object of our visit, the first civilians who have visited it alone and unprotected.

The Brahma Khund is a bay dependent principally on the Brahmaputra River for its support or supply of water, for we could see plainly the Brahmaputra issuing from between the two nearest hills to the Khund, and whilst supplying the river, sends a backwater into this small bay, enclosed by rocks nearly perpendicular. The Brahma Khund is a romantic piece of wild scenery, enclosed by rugged, overhanging rocks and precipices, from fifty to several hundred feet in height, the contents of the bay being principally supplied by the Brahmaputra; for, as we sat at the foot of the Sacred Pool, we could see a backwater flowing into and retiring from it; whilst again it is fed by Deo Pani, or Godly Water, which forms a small stream, and drains the surrounding elevated land (the Mismi Hills).

There is a projecting rock, over which we climbed, and there caught a glimpse of the mighty Brahmaputra, rushing and foaming through a deep chasm, as though angry at being enclosed in so small a space. (This outlet is about two hundred yards from the Khund, and can only be seen by climbing over the rocks.) How anxious we were to explore its banks and find its true source! but, alas! we were short of rice, and our men refused to go an inch farther; refused even to fetch a tin of rice hidden in the jungle on the bank of the Karam, intended for our return journey.

But, to return to the subject; the castle-like appearance of the rocks, the Deo Pani Cascade, the roaring waters of the Brahmaputra issuing from an unexplored region, the Mismi Hills, clothed with forest to their summits, and our little camp in the midst of so much romantic scenery, produced pleasing sensations. All these things had to be weighed in the scale against our pet object being thwarted, and the discovery that the Brahmaputra was still a heavy body of water sweeping round from the Himalaya, and probably running through Thibet and China.

THE HONGKONG JUNK TRADE.

(China Overland Trade Report.)

In the course of his speech on the Estimates at the Legislative Council on the 12th instant, the Governor of Hongkong briefly referred to the junk trade of the Colony. He showed that there had been a steady increase in this trade during the past few years, and noted the fact as more particularly interesting on account of it having been supposed that the trade was declining. The revenue derived from the licences issued to junks, under the Harbour and Coast Ordinance 1866, was estimated for the current year at \$16,000, whereas it will, Mr. Hennessy tells us, bring in \$18,500, and he had no hesitation in estimating it at \$20,000 for next year. The revenue from this source, we are further assured, is greater this year than it has ever

been before. All this is very satisfactory to hear, and may be accepted as a proof that the prosperity of the Colony of Hongkong is undimmed, and that it is likely to go on increasing. In the great typhoon of September, 1874, a number of junks were disabled or lost, or the increase in their number might have been still more signally apparent. The port of Hongkong is naturally calculated to attract a very large native trade, and there is no doubt that it would be vastly greater than it is at the present time but for the interference of the Canton Customs authorities, who levy such multiplied exactions upon the junks. That there is any increase in the trade is, therefore, as much a matter for surprise as for gratification. It must not be taken, however, as any sign that the so-called blockade of the port by the Hoppo's cruisers has been in any degree relaxed, or that the junks and other native craft are freer from unlawful imposts. The taxes were recently extended to articles of consumption and were even levied on cattle exported to Hongkong, until the complaints made could no longer be disregarded by the Hoppo, and he ordered the tax to be discontinued. The greedy Customs officials will probably soon hit upon some new device for a fresh and compensatory squeeze. The subordinate officials, who are wretchedly paid, are ever on the alert to find some plea for the levy of fresh exactions on trade by which to eke out their salaries. No tariff has been published yet, and will not be, for very obvious reasons, until it is insisted upon by the British Government. The Commission to be appointed under the Chefoo Convention to inquire into the Blockade Question has not, we believe, been definitely appointed, and in all probability no steps will be taken before the ratification of Sir Thomas Wade's celebrated agreement. One of the members is to be appointed by the Government of Hongkong, and it is to be hoped that if the selection has not been made, some official will be chosen who thoroughly understands the subject, and one who will stand up for the interests of the Colony. So far Mr. Hennessy has had no occasion to declare himself on this question, but we trust that his views are similar to those held by Sir Arthur Kennedy and latterly by Lord Carnarvon. From certain words Mr. Hennessy let fall on the occasion of his inauguration as Governor, it may fairly be hoped that he is at one with his predecessor in office on this point, though it is possible he may not agree in details. He said on that occasion that it would be the main policy of his administration to "promote, and, if need be, to protect" the mercantile transactions of the Colony. This utterance may mean very much with regard to the Blockade, or very little; but we are certainly justified in putting this construction upon it—that the speaker intended to convey his resolve not to allow the trade of Hongkong to be meddled with by Chinese Revenue cruisers, and that in the event of any unlawful seizure by them he would not hesitate to take prompt measures to secure redress of the injury. Mr. Hennessy is as clear-sighted and determined as he is indefatigable, and unless he allows himself to be swayed by Sir Brooke Robertson's pro-Chinese arguments, he is likely to do resolute battle on the subject for the Colony. Time is, however, running, by no means slowly, on, and the Hongkong community have to bear the injury done to their trade with what patience they have at their command.

MR. HENNESSY'S REFORMS.

(China Mail.)

The remarks of Mr. Keswick at the last meeting of the Legislative Council are well worth attentive consideration. Summarised they amount to this: that in throwing these heavy charges on the Colony we should be thoroughly assured its present and future revenues will not be unduly burdened; that any surplus revenue may be advantageously devoted to the relief of taxation; that the works proposed, although desirable ones, are not urgently needed; and that in dealing with crime we should endeavour to prevent Hongkong from becoming a prison house for China, exerting ourselves to keep the criminally inclined beyond our borders by deportation and severity of punishment, rather than attempting to suppress crime here by reformation and

long terms of imprisonment. "Crime does not originate with us," said Mr Keswick; "it comes to us, and we should not be burdened with more than we can help; crime is committed in this Colony by people who come here for a few hours, a few days, or a few weeks, and should not be saddled on the Colony." Although Mr Keswick did not doubt the salutary effects of the separate system, yet it was evident it was the proposal to spend \$95,000 on this scheme that he was mainly inclined to question. The separate system is a very excellent system, but the position of Hongkong in regard to criminals is such a peculiar one, that the introduction of the system here may not be desirable, especially as it involves such a serious outlay. We fear very greatly the introduction of this system in the Colony will cost the community \$100,000 in spite of the hopes of a reduction held out by His Excellency. This reduction will depend entirely upon the approval by the Home Government of the project of sending our worst criminals to Labuan, and the good results of Mr. Hennessy's attempts at reforming. The former is to reduce the number of criminals maintained here by 100, and the latter by 30. We are by no means sanguine that either condition will be fulfilled. It seems to us a little unreasonable to expect that, in face of the opposition of the Governor of Labuan, the Home Government will decide that our worst criminals are to be sent to that Colony, even with the laudable object of developing its resources. Nor do we feel so much assured that Mr. Hennessy's attempts at reforming the criminal population of *South China* in Hongkong will be likely to result in a diminution of the number of the criminals here who have to be maintained at the expense of the public. Perhaps, however, Mr. Hennessy's winning ways with Earl Carnarvon may result in the noble Lord permitting us to palm off our convicts on Labuan. We can promise the little Colony as varied an assortment of desperadoes as ever disturbed the peace. We heartily wish Mr. Hennessy success in this fine stroke of policy. It is a pity we cannot dispose of the whole of our criminals in the same satisfactory manner.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Supplied to the "Daily Press.")

London, 20th November.

The detectives implicated in the recent Great Turf frauds have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. Chief Inspector Clarke was acquitted.

The Russians have summoned the garrison of Erzeroum to surrender: the Sultan has ordered the latter to resist the enemy.

Suleiman Pasha has resumed the offensive on the Kara Lom.

The Russian loss in the assault on Kars is given as 2,500 men.

22nd November.

According to an official Turkish despatch, the Turks on the 19th inst. made a reconnaissance between the Lom and the Jantra, inflicted heavy loss upon the enemy, and burnt Pyrgos.

There is nothing from Asiatic Turkey.

23rd November.

Lord Shaftesbury has forwarded to Lord Derby a Memorial in favour of ratifying the Chefoo Convention.

The Memorial represents the moderation of the Chinese tariff, and urges the British Government to withdraw their protection from the Opium trade and to treat China equitably.

There are 350 signatures to this Memorial, amongst which are included those of the Archbishop of Canterbury, nine Bishops, Cardinal Manning, seven Members of the House of Lords, and forty-seven Members of the House of Commons.

Lord Derby has returned a promise to take the Memorial into consideration.

25th November.

Marshal MacMahon experiences great difficulty in forming a new Cabinet.

A Russian Division has been left at Kars, and General Loris Melikoff with the remainder of the Russian troops is marching against Erzeroum.

Count Andrássy has announced that he considers that the time for mediation in the present war has not yet arrived.

The Russian Press on the subject of peace conditions, propose the cession of the Turkish Fleet and a joint Russo-Turkish command of the passage of the Dardanelles, the other Powers being excluded [from the command].

A French Conservative Ministry has been formed.

An Imperial Iradé has been published, levying 150,000 of the Turkish Civic Guard.

The Chamber of Deputies refuses to enter into relations with the Ministry.

A Roumanian Army Corps is preparing to lay siege to Widdin.

27th November.

Marshal MacMahon has resolved upon a policy of resistance.

The Russians have captured Etropol and Provitz. It is reported that the Turks have abandoned Orhanie.

An article has appeared in the *Daily News* declaring that England is bound to ratify the Chefoo Convention without delay.

(Straits Times Extra.)

London, 2nd November.

The latest news from the seat of war in Bulgaria states that General Zimmermann, commanding the Russian army in the Dobrukscha, is marching with his forces towards Kuzian, to the east of Silistria, which fortress he intends investing. No news has been received of the operations around Plevna for several days past, but it is believed that the Russians have now completely invested the place. A Russian official despatch states that in the battles of Dubnik and Teliche the Russians altogether took 6,800 troops and 200 officers prisoners. Chefket Pasha has left Randomirze and is being pursued by the Russian cavalry. The total of the Russian losses up to the 25th October amounts to 62,000 men. The Porte has ordered the mobilization of 165,000 of the Turkish reserves and 62,000 conscripts. The Russians have occupied Kopriki.

3rd November.

Chefket Pasha is fortifying himself at Karadzagh on the Orhanie road. A large Russian force is assembled at Hassankala.

4th November.

The greater part of the Russian army which commands the line of the Jantra has been withdrawn and sent to assist the Russian force before Plevna. A Russian official despatch states that the Russians have occupied Tetewin, near Orhanie, and that the occupation involved a loss to the Turks of seven large and thirty small entrenched positions, besides much booty. The Russians have also occupied Lukowitza situated to the southwest of Plevna. The latest accounts of Chefket Pasha's movements state that he is retreating in the direction of Orhanie. The Russians are making preparations to invest Erzeroum.

Obituary.—Field Marshal Count von Wrangel, German army.

A Russian official despatch states that the Russian advanced guard is within twelve miles of Erzeroum. The Russians are concentrating before Deveboyun, where Ghazi Mukhtar is entrenched.

5th November.

The latest advices from Armenia state a heavy snowfall has prevented the Russians at Altı from marching to turn Erzeroum.

6th November.

The stormy weather which has set in is checking the advance of the Russian army of the Dobrukscha on Silistria. The Turks have been strongly reinforced at Orhanie. The latest advices from the seat of war in Armenia state that the Russians have commenced the siege of Kars. The *Daily Telegraph* states that the Russians on the 6th (?) instant made an attack along their whole line on the Turkish positions before Deveboyun, where Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is strongly entrenched, and that the Turkish centre was broken and compelled to retreat. During the engagement, which lasted ten hours, Ahmed Mukhtar was slightly wounded. Rumours which have been current lately of foreign mediation in the Russo-Turkish war have been authoritatively denied.

8th November.

A Russian official despatch states that General Tergukasow, on the 4th instant, defeated the combined forces of Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar and Ismail Pasha at Deveboyun. After nine hours' continuous fighting, the Turkish troops retreated in disorder.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar has sent a despatch in which he admits the engagement at Deveboyun on the 5th instant, and states that the Turks subsequently retreated to Erzeroum. The Russian official despatch states that the Russians have captured one hundred waggons and carried off a large number of cattle from the Turks at Iyrtatza, north of Orhanie. General Skobloff telegraphs that on the 5th instant, he approached the Turkish positions to the south of Plevna and cannonaded them. The Russian corps army in the Dobrukscha, commanded by General Zimmermann, is apparently settling into winter quarters at Kus-tendjie.

A German telegraph clerk has been murdered near Adrianople, and the German Ambassador at Constantinople has instructed the Porte to enquire into the matter.

9th November.

Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar describes the fighting on the 5th instant as an attack on his right wing, which was repulsed, but that his centre succumbed to the Russian attack. Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar is fortifying his positions around Erzeroum.

Clippings.

The *Sourabaya Courant* states that on the 28th ultimo, a fire broke out on board the American ship *Iron Age* (Captain Overton) while that vessel was lying in the roadstead of Sourabaya. Immediate assistance was rendered by H.N.M.'s naval forces, but all their efforts were ineffectual to check the fire, and the ship was therefore taken in tow by a steam launch and beached on the Java shore. The following morning it was found that the ship was wholly burned out, and with the masts overboard. The fire originated in the fore part of the vessel, but the cause has not been discovered.

To propitiate the eighty-eight devils—said by Chinese to nightly sport their figures round the berth lately occupied by the *Yesso*—some priests arrived yesterday at that spot in a cargo-boat with a gaily-decorated "chow-chow," and several small mountains of "chow-chow." After an overture by the band and a solo on the kettledrum, the holy men—in utter disregard of the proverb "Wilful waste makes woeful want"—proceeded to throw the "chow" into the sea. Some chanting followed, and large quantities of joss-sticks were burnt, and such a bonfire made of gilt paper that, had the aforesaid eighty-eight been present they would certainly have been choked.—*Daily Press*.

It will be seen by one of the telegrams which we extract from the *Straits Times Extra*, that the United States House of Representatives has "adopted free coinage (? of) a standard silver dollar, making the same a legal tender." In our last summary of news by the American mail we gave the text of what was no doubt the Bill for introducing this change. It was introduced by Senator Ingalls, and read as follows:—"Be it enacted, etc., that there shall be from time to time, coined at the Mints of the United States, silver dollars of 412½ grains standard silver to a dollar, as provided for in the Act of January 18th, 1837, and that the said dollar shall be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except where payment of gold coin is required by law."—*China Mail*.

In their commercial report, dated the 23rd inst., Messrs. Behre and Co., of Saigon, thus refer to the rice market at that port:—Stocks of rice are almost exhausted, and transactions during the past four weeks have therefore been very limited. Holders of the small lots still on hand ask for high prices, and quotations may to-day be given as follows:—Common grain \$2.01, best quality \$2.20 per picul in matbags. Mill-dressed rice, No. 1, \$3.50; No. 2, \$2.95 per picul in gunnies. Small parcels of new rice have appeared on the market and obtained about \$2.20 per picul. Several contracts have already been made for January delivery at advancing rates, the closing value being about \$1.85 for delivery in seven weeks.

"The great rover and freebooter of the South Pacific—Bully Hayes—(says the *Fiji Times*) has, we learn, come to an untimely end. By the return of the *Black Hawk* from the Line Islands we are informed that the American schooner *Maggie Johnson* brought the news to the island of Makin that Captain Hayes, while trading in a small vessel off the island of Jalnit, had a series of bickerings and quarrels with his mate, and, while in the act of going down the companion to reach his revolver to shoot the mate, was struck by him on the back of the head with the iron tiller, completely smashing his skull. So ends the fate of this fearless pirate. The unlawful acts and deeds committed against property and society by this noted freebooter are very many, but we much question if they are deserving of that amount of sensationalism with which it has been the fashion to surround them." The above account seems graphic enough to be true, but there have been so many reports of the death of Captain Hayes that it requires confirmation. That he should die a violent death, after his violent life, seems, however, to be highly probable.—*Sydney Mail*.

The Nagasaki *Rising Sun* gives the following account of an interesting Japanese custom, known as Sei-mon Barai:—On two days in the year, the linen drapers throughout Japan are accustomed to offer for sale, at a considerable reduction in price, remnants of silk goods and other stuffs that have accumulated during the year, and which on this occasion are hung outside the various stores with the prices ticketed on them. This institution, which occurred here on the 23rd and 24th Nov., is general all over the country, and is kept up with greater or less show according to the size and importance of the town or city in which it is held. Frequently the streets are festooned with silken streamers of the most variegated colours; and the drapers of the better class, as a temptation to early purchasers, present the first two or three comers with free gifts of pieces of silk and crape. And if the weather is fine the crowded streets testify to the eager throngs of buyers who are in search of little trifles of finery which perhaps they could otherwise not afford, while the shopkeepers are enabled to dispose of much that is of little value to them, and which they have an excellent opportunity of thus getting rid of.

We understand that a good deal of annoyance was caused by the rather summary method adopted by His Excellency the Governor in putting a stop to the performance of the Band in the Public Gardens on Friday night. The Gardens were lighted up, the Band were on the spot, hundreds of people had assembled, and hundreds more were thronging thither, in the full expectation of enjoying the performance, when a message came forbidding the Band to play. It is much to be regretted that this exercise of the autocratic power with which the Governor is invested was not avoided. The performance was announced in these columns on Wednesday and again on Friday, when the programme was given, and it was therefore well-known that it was to take place. We should not have had a word to say if due notice had been given—as it might have been given—that the performance would, in consequence of the melancholy accident on board the *Yesso*, be postponed. But whether intended as such or not, the proceeding on Friday night must necessarily appear high-handed, and is calculated to create much unpleasantness. We are loth to believe that the matter was intentionally left till the last moment, but whatever the circumstances the result was most unfortunate.—*Daily Press*.

THE DINNER.

Some remarks of the old Saint's, taken down in the course of the night:—

10 o'clock.

They sit in beauty side by side,
They fill one room, but see,
They're grave as men who do fulfil
Some fearful destiny.

The Saint remembereth
an exceeding pathetic poem.

He grumbleth.

Not haggis and not whisky hot
Can move these men to laughin';
Where are my sons of former days
Who took their fill o' daffin'?

10 30 P.M.

Chair praises Scotland's ancient men,
Who righted each his wrongs,
Inspired, he seems to indicate,
By certain modern songs.

He hearkeneth to
the speeches and
becometh confused.

11 P.M.
Why talk of Kirks and Colleges,
Where learned swells are teaching—
You only prove my canny sons
Are nudd' fond o' preaching.

11 35 P.M.
What! sneer ye at my Scottish girls? His back is up.
In love *fideles semper*,
This is the duldest speech of all
And sorely tries my temper.

MIDNIGHT.
Oh, rambling talk and ancient jests
And stories threadbare worn,
If and by these I'm made to-night
Woe's me—to-morrow's morn!

And wit and wisdom written down
In sheets fill me with dread,
Would that my sons would just resolve
To take these all "as read."

At one, I heard his saintship groan,
"Oh wearisome I've fand this,
Come lock me up in godown dark,
For hang me if I stand this."

+++

BIRTHS.

At Pooting, on the 2nd December, the wife of C. C. GRAM, of Imperial Customs, of a daughter.

At Kobe, Japan, on the 23rd November, the wife of C. ILLIES, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 1st December, Mr. DANIEL WARD, of Newburgh, New York.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer.	Thermometer.				Hygrometer.		WIND.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Max.	Min.	in shade, 9.00 A.M.				
					Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.			
Nov 30	30.07	55.5	56.6	48.0	55.5	56.0	5	S.E., o.c.	..
Dec 1	30.07	44.0	54.0	43.5	44.0	42.0	4	NNW, o.c.	0.26
2	30.05	52.0	54.0	50.0	50.0	47.0	2	N., b.c.	..
3	30.20	47.0	58.0	41.0	48.5	46.0	1	N., b.	..
4	30.35	44.5	53.0	41.0	43.0	40.0	3	N., b.	..
5	30.25	45.0	54.0	41.0	45.0	43.0	4	NNE, b.c.	..
6	33.14	53.5	57.0	44.0	53.0	50.5	5	NNW, o.c.	..

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. calm. Force from 1 to 12, estimated.

Advertisements.

RANSOMES and RAPIER, Engineers,
London and Ipswich, Makers of the

MATERIALS and MACHINERY for

THE WOOSUNG RAILWAY; also for all kinds of

HEAVY RAILWAYS; also for

PRIVATE RAILWAYS, or

PIONEER RAILWAYS.

SPEED, TWENTY MILES AN HOUR.

ENGINE, Tender, Break, and

CARRIAGE all in one.

PRICE £420.

RAILS, Sleepers, &c., £420 per mile.

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BOOK-BINDING.

NEATLY EXECUTED.

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE

7 HANKOW ROAD.

tf 2911 Shanghai, 23rd Sept., 1872.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, COUGHS, COLDS, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

THIS INVALUABLE REMEDY produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne was administered, the patient recovered.

The Public are further cautioned a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON. Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. 4my 67

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

ONLY TWO MEDICINES REALLY ACT UPON THE LIVER;

One Mercury or Blue Pill, the other Dandelion. Thousands of Constitutions have been destroyed by Mercury, Blue Pill, or Calomel. The only safe remedy is

Dr. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS,

which act gently on the Liver, and remove all the above symptoms. Sold all over the world by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. 17au '78 56

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

IT having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported. Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

31mr-78 42

READ

THE

CALCUTTA MAGAZINE.

YEARLY—Dollars 6; Postage and Packing free.

This seems to be a very readable periodical. —*North-China Herald*.

A very neat and ably-conducted Magazine, styled the *Calcutta Magazine*, edited by Mr. Owen Aratoon, a gentleman of well-known literary talent.—*The Straits Times*.

DARLINGTON & Co.,

General Agents.

49, Dhurrumtoollah Street, Calcutta, India. Sole Agents in India, Burmah, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and China. tf

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1877-8.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.

TO GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—Continued.

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Glencagles	May 23	London	20,510.89		20,510.89	Mikado	Aug 16	"	10,024.77	233.08	10,257.85
Loudoun Castle ..	" 23	"	19,007.02		19,007.02	Hindustan	" 18	"	3,595.43	1,677.99	5,273.42
Glenartney	" 25	"	17,003.75		17,003.75	"	" 18	Bombay	102.72		102.72
Tartar	" 25	"	15,648.20		15,648.20	Killarney	" 20	London	1,354.02		1,354.02
Braemar Castle ..	" 29	"	18,229.78		18,229.78	Albert Victor ..	" 20	"	6,047.06		6,047.06
Glenlyon	June 1	"	17,500.68		17,500.68	Nestor	" 25	London	1,665.62	155.16	1,820.78
J. R. Worcester s.s.	" 1	"	8,717.53		8,717.53	Iraouaddy	" 25	"	3,579.29	1,512.13	5,091.42
Ava	" 2	"	1,006.16		1,006.16	"	" 25	Marseilles	6.14		6.14
"	" 2	Trieste	5.21		5.21	Serapis	" 27	London	9,034.74		9,034.74
Radnorshire	" 4	London	15,475.97		15,475.97	John Milton	Sept. 1	"	5,312.86	363.86	5,676.72
Cutty Sark	" 6	"	10,001.20		10,001.20	Athol	" 1	"	1,579.72	106.50	1,686.22
Stad Amsterdam s.	" 6	"	17,336.22		17,336.22	Peshawur	" 1	"	1,730.63	2,241.69	3,972.32
Hankow	" 7	"	27,061.81		27,061.81	"	" 1	Singapore	1.29		1.29
Kashgar	" 9	"	3,698.72		3,698.72	Tigre	" 8	London	394.84	678.80	1,073.64
"	" 9	Bombay		30.19	30.19	"	" 8	Hongkong		33.40	33.40
Priam	" 9	London	10,532.17		10,532.17	Glencagles	" 13	London	2,655.72	748.45	3,404.17
Menzaleh	" 14	"	6,720.47		6,720.47	Juan	" 15	"	1,392.57		1,392.57
Cairnsmuir	" 11	"	14,593.56		14,593.56	Antenor	" 15	"	1,316.51	446.91	1,763.42
Amazon	" 16	"	2,124.00		2,124.00	Lombardy	" 15	"	1,679.62	625.04	2,304.56
Amazon	" 16	Bombay	34.74	48.29	83.03	"	" 15	Bombay	143.99	142.67	286.66
Diomed	" 19	London	10,765.70	65.65	10,831.35	"	" 15	Aden		2.38	2.38
Vesta	" 18	Nicolajefsk	2,172.13		2,172.13	Hesperia	" 22	London	4,869.02	322.97	5,191.99
Windhover	" 23	London	3,865.04		3,865.04	"	" 22	Hongkong	15.59		15.59
Oceanic	" 23	Nicolajefsk	1,549.99		1,549.99	Sindh	" 22	Bombay	706.21	1,247.42	1,953.63
Teheran	" 23	London	4,505.42	1,208.29	5,713.71	"	" 22	London		153.54	153.54
"	" 23	Bombay	22.82	10.90	33.72	Khiva	Oct. 4	London	1,054.13	772.59	1,826.72
"	" 23	Hongkong	13.77		13.77	"	" 4	Bombay	107.21	148.73	255.94
Gordon Castle ..	" 23	London	16,014.57	441.54	16,456.11	Ulysses	" 9	London	1,835.40	1,659.34	4,494.74
Glengyle	" 25	"	13,183.09	122.38	13,305.47	Yangtsé	" 12	"		848.48	848.48
Menelaus	" 30	"	7,376.42	327.96	7,704.38	"	" 12	Bombay		135.56	135.56
Hoogly	July 1	Marseilles	20.27		20.27	Jerusalem	" 12	London	1,655.30		1,655.30
"	" 1	Lyons	8.70		8.70	Geelong	" 18	London	0.40	238.18	238.58
"	" 1	London	2,182.10	262.75	2,444.85	"	" 18	Bombay		102.40	102.40
Thermopylae	" 6	"	7,508.71		7,508.71	"	" 18	Hongkong	47.05	20.18	67.23
Cathay	" 7	"	5,136.39	1,135.14	6,271.53	Deucalion	" 18	London	3,548.12	836.46	4,384.58
"	" 7	Bombay	6.67		6.67	Black Adder ..	" 20	"	6,574.20	348.54	6,922.74
Anadyr	" 14	Marseilles	7.81		7.81	Woollahra	" 20	"	7,564.99	264.16	7,829.15
"	" 14	London	2,476.54	381.93	2,858.47	Ava	" 26	"		821.20	821.20
Achilles	" 14	"	5,870.29	653.88	6,524.17	"	" 26	Hongkong		24.80	24.80
"	" 14	Suez	1.00		1.00	Egeria	" 29	London		2,413.99	2,413.99
Achille	" 14	Singapore	2.76		2.76	"	" 29	Hamburg		6.48	6.48
"	" 14	Hongkong	2.80		2.80	Nizam	Nov. 1	London	583.30	338.12	921.52
Altona	" 14	London	13,354.12		13,354.12	"	" 1	Bombay		50.31	50.31
Nankin	" 19	"	12,080.65		12,080.65	"	" 1	Calcutta		14.05	14.05
Pekin	" 21	"	3,561.35	739.46	4,300.81	Glancus	" 1	London	1,005.21	899.05	1,904.26
"	" 21	Continent	1.09		1.09	Glencinlas	" 5	"	4,081.47	1,489.50	5,570.97
Pekin	" 21	Australia	43.26		43.26	Amazon	" 9	"	1,061.96		1,061.96
"	" 21	Manila	1.60		1.60	"	" 9	Bombay		226.54	226.54
Pekin	" 21	Bombay	112.38	43.26	155.64	Centurion	" 14	London	7,188.20	77.16	7,265.36
Patroclus	" 27	London	6,191.65	125.54	6,317.19	Zambesi	" 15	"	374.94	593.36	968.30
Fitzroy	" 28	"	6,017.80		6,017.80	"	" 15	Bombay	240.75	225.24	465.99
Forward Ho	" 28	"	9,204.17		9,204.17	"	" 15	Calcutta		16.50	16.50
Peiho	" 28	"	489.50	518.57	1,008.07	Priam	" 18	London	566.48	2,080.68	2,647.16
Glengalloch	" 31	"	16,684.42	554.42	17,238.84	Diomed	" 23	"	2,165.51	619.73	2,785.24
Galatea	Aug. 4	"	11,565.04	181.70	11,746.74	Anadyr	" 23	"	11.00	613.70	624.70
"	" 4	Hamburg	75.50		75.50	"	" 23	Bombay	34.59	403.62	438.21
Mirzapore	" 4	London	5,864.36	1,247.37	7,111.73	Gwalior	" 29	London	136.73	590.22	726.95
"	" 4	Bombay	0.90	108.42	109.32	"	" 29	Bombay	120.47	399.35	519.82
Lorne	" 11	London	3,669.94		3,669.94	"	" 29	Trieste	8.00		8.00
Djemnah	" 11	"	1,437.08	719.62	2,156.70						
Djemnah	" 11	Marseilles	0.80		0.80						
Stentor	" 11	London	1,546.85	375.85	1,922.70				485,680.87	37,490.60	523,171.47

EXPORT OF TEAS FROM SHANGHAI AND RIVER PORTS.—SEASON 1877-8.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.

TO JAPAN AND COAST PORTS AND AMERICA.—Continued.

VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.	VESSEL'S NAME.	DATE	CLEARED FOR	BLACK.	GREEN.	TOTAL.
			Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.				Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Priam	June 9	New York	387.40	14.32	401.72	Hiroshima Maru s.s.	Sept 11	New York	61.53	960.19	1,021.72
Diomed	" 19	"	458.86		458.86	"	" 11	San F'cisco	4.79	66.75	71.54
Nagoya Maru	" 19	"	2,272.62	420.29	2,692.91	Glencagles	" 13	New York		113.08	113.08
"	" 19	Nagasaki	3.86		3.86	Antenor	" 15	"		12.21	12.21
Tokio Maru	" 29	New York	538.39	2,193.05	2,731.44	Tokio Maru	" 17	"		596.67	596.67
"	" 29	Nagasaki	17.52		17.52	"	" 17	San F'cisco		39.20	39.20
"	" 29	Higo	1.40		1.40	Saikio Maru	" 26	Nagasaki	2.16		2.16
Menelaus	" 30	New York	451.74	719.22	1,170.96	Loudoun Castle ..	" 29	New York	0.22	7,340.68	7,140.90
Hiroshima Maru ..	July 10	Yokohama	17.01		17.01	Nagoya Maru	Oct. 3	New York	0.45	1,600.12	1,600.57
Dragon	" 14	Widestock	97.35		97.35	"	" 3	San F'cisco		49.83	49.83
John Nicholson ..	" 19	New York	571.36		571.36	Pym	" 9	New York	788.99	851.25	1,640.24
Nagoya Maru	" 17	"	195.05	872.19	1,067.24	Braemar Castle ..	" 9	"	463.90	4,390.13	4,854.03
Tokio Maru	" 25	"	38.78	681.31	720.09	Glenartney	" 13	"	562.54	11,837.34	12,399.88
Glengrady	" 28	"	3,982.91	8,660.31	12,643.22	Saikio Maru	" 24	New York	0.60	396.49	397.09
Saikio Maru	" 31	"	1.20	343.05	344.25	"	" 24	Chicago		766.90	766.90
Nagoya Maru	Aug. 7	Yokohama	2.24		2.24	Callor Ou	" 27	New York	1,473.11	2,579.00	4,052.11
Stentor	" 11	New York		35.00	35.00	Hiroshima Maru ..	Nov. 8	"		474.61	474.61
Stratheden	" 17	"	1.44	113.13	114.57	"	" 8	Chicago		703.20	703.20
Glamis Castle ..	" 18	"	1.31	2,805.13	2,806.44	"	" 8	San F'cisco	0.45	110.66	120.11
Tokio Maru	" 21	"		10.80	10.80	Coldstream	" 12	New York	675.56	5,498.81	6,174.37
"	" 21	San F'cisco	53.14		53.14	Glencarn	" 10	"	18.33	3,549.45	3,567.78
Tokio Maru	" 21	Chicago		233.98	233.98	Saikio Maru	" 23	"	29.25	287.66	316.91
Glenroy	" 24	New York	437.96	3,637.48	4,075.44	"	" 23	Yokohama	1.95		1.95
Saikio Maru	" 29	"		255.42	255.42						
Nagoya Maru	Sept. 4	Chicago		253.64	253.64						
Nagoya Maru	" 4	Higo	6.96		6.96				12,855.92	62,609.36	75,465.28

SHANGHAI SILK AND OPIUM RETURNS, FOR SEASON COMMENCING JUNE 1, 1877.

FROM IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES AND CONTINENT.	To AMERICA.	To HONG- KONG, COAST PORTS, &c.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
Total as per last Report	Bales. 9,848	Bales. 10,014	Bales. 1,604	Bales. 1,346	Bales. 22,812	Bales. ..	Bales. 22,812
Subsequent Shipments	1,718	2,657	..	103	4,378	..	4,378
Total	11,566	12,671	1,604	1,449	27,190	..	27,190

OPIUM.

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 1ST DECEMBER, 1877.

IMPORTED	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1,444½	1,449.50	23	24.00	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board	5	5.00	..	..	1	1.20	..	..
Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,454½	1,454.50	20	24.00	2	2.40	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	51½	51.50	92	110.40	42	50.40	..	..

Description.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Ningpo.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Total.
RE-EXPORTED.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.
Malwa	38 36.00	15 15.00	16 16.00	2 2.00	66 66.00	125 125.00	192 192.00	.. ..	23 23.00	474 474.00
Patna	1 1.20	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2 2.40	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3 3.60
Benares .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Persian .....	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total	37 37.20	15 15.00	16 16.00	2 2.00	68 68.00	127 127.40	192 192.00	.. ..	23 23.00	477 477.60

COTTON—(From commencement of New Season, 22nd September, 1877.)

	HONGKONG, &c.			COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.			JAPAN.			TOTAL.
	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report	Piculs. 19,809.88	.. ..	.. ..	Piculs. 25,897.56	.. ..	.. ..	Piculs. 2,273.10	.. ..	.. ..	Piculs. 47,980.54
Subsequent Shipments	8,229.00	.. ..	.. ..	256.08	.. ..	.. ..	1,752.00	.. ..	.. ..	10,237.08
Total	28,038.88	.. ..	.. ..	26,153.64	.. ..	.. ..	4,025.10	.. ..	.. ..	58,217.62

Advertisement.

A
TRANSLATION
OF THE
PEKING GAZETTE
FOR
1876,
WITH A COMPLETE
INDEX,
AND A
GENEALOGICAL TABLE
OF THE
IMPERIAL FAMILY
OF
CHINA,
AND OTHER
IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS,
&c. &c. &c.

Copies of the
1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875 Editions
can also be procured.

We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the "Translations of the Peking Gazette" for 1876, from the N.-C. Herald Office. It is got up like its predecessors, and is a most valuable and excellent compendium of Chinese matters—including Court affairs, judicial and

revenue administration, civil and military business, instruction, worship, usages, external relations and provincial matters. So far we have nothing but praise to offer. We fail to understand, however, why the compiler should persist in assuring us that, as yet, no issue has been vouchsafed to the young sovereign. Seeing that the present sovereign is only five years old, and that the one of whom the above remark was originally made has been dead for nearly two years and a half, we think that the very valuable appendix in which the sentence occurs might have been revised to suit the present condition of affairs.—*Shanghai Courier.*

In continuation of similar publications in previous years, the translations of the Peking Gazette for 1876 have just been published in book form by the proprietor of the N.-C. Daily News, through the columns of which journal the translations are originally given to the public. We so often have to refer to these translations, that our readers can form a pretty accurate idea, themselves, as to the contents of the volume. It is, perhaps, mainly from these translations that foreigners are made acquainted with official life and proceedings in China. The Peking Gazette, we presume, can hardly be said to belong to the class of "light literature," but certainly the singular and sometimes appalling narratives of necromancy, sedition, murder and so on, that receive publicity in its columns are sufficient to render it a formidable competitor to any sensational novel of the present day. The volume is very valuable for reference on Chinese matters, and last year's translations are especially valuable from the fact that they contain the memorials and edicts in reference to the Yunnan affair. It is carefully indexed, and at the end is appended some particulars respecting, and a genealogical table of, the Imperial Family.—*China Mail.*

TRANSLATION OF THE PEKING GAZETTE.—*The Peking Gazette*, the Chinese official news-

paper, the most ancient medium of current intelligence on record, is the oldest news journal in existence, and known to foreigners under the above title. "The ordinary Chinese designation for the paper," according to Mr. W. F. MAYERS, of the British Legation at Peking, "is 'Metropolitan Announcements,' and also, 'Copies from the Capital and Court Announcements.'" The latter was its original designation, and the earliest mention of it is in the Annals of the Emperor Kaiyuan (A.D. 713-741.) Several other similar instances of early references to it are quoted by Mr. MAYERS from a Chinese collection of miscellaneous notes on "The Explanation of Common Things." It is issued in two official forms, the earlier edition in MS and the latter printed from wooden types. There is also another impression, struck off from plates of wax, often very illegible. This, however, is a private enterprise, and not recognized by the Government. The North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette, printed at Shanghai, gives an English Translation of the Peking Gazette. This version, since the close of 1872, has been reprinted and issued in annual volumes, printed in double columns in 8vo. and supplied in London—1872, 1873, 1874, and 1875—are now before us. They are full of curious and interesting matter, without a knowledge of which foreigners cannot form any idea of, or understand the peculiarities which regulate official and private life and thought in the Celestial Empire.—*TRUBNER & Co.*

Price, \$2.00 per Copy.

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February, 1877.

7, Hankow Road.

tf3809

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 5TH DECEMBER, 1877.

ARRIVALS.—The M.M. steamer *Djemnah*, with the London mails of 19th October. The steamers *Orestes*, from Liverpool, and *Feronia*, from Hamburg; also, the sailing ship *Hopewell*, from Glasgow.

PIECE GOODS.—"Things are rather better I think." Such has been the greeting frequently extended in the course of the past week, and there is a germ of truth in it. The business does not shew any great increase, but sales in a small way have been practicable where they were impracticable before, and buyers have not been so very hard upon sellers in the matter of price, considering the prevailing desire on the part of holders to realise. Over 3,000 pieces of 22-in. *Black Velvets* have changed hands privately since 28th ultimo, at Tl. 0.15 a 0.14½ per yard, the quality, generally, being good, and certain Hong stamps or imports commanding and receiving the preference. Most of the purchases are going to Japan. Of 8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*—fair sales have been made within the last day or two, and Dewhurst's *Eagle* has upheld its former value of Tls. 1.80 for ordinary and Tls. 1.82 for X X. The quotations for good and medium makes, however, excepting in special cases, are slightly lower, but the commonest qualities, by reason of their scarcity, seem inclined to stiffen in price. There have been frequent enquiries for cheap goods of late, which has given rise to the idea that speculation is in the wind. But the word "cheap," at the present moment, is a bit of a strain upon one's risible faculties. If buyers are not contented with present currencies then Heaven help holders! In the other weights of *Shirtings* there has been scarcely any business done. And the Sales of 7-lbs. Mexican *T-Cloths*, as reported, do not amount to 7,000 pieces, at, in some instances, prices shewing a marked decline on former quotations, and, in all, great irregularity. *T-Cloths*, proper, and 6 and 8-lbs., have been neglected. A small transaction in Stewart's S.T. 8-lbs. has fixed the market value of that chop at Tls. 1.50 per piece. Of *English 14-lbs. Drills* some 3,000 pieces have been taken at a decline of ¼ at 1 cand. per piece on previous rates, and there are sellers at the decline. For *American and Dutch* makes there has not been much demand, and the only business reported is a parcel of Massachusetts *Drills* (900 pieces), at Tls. 2.74 per piece. Nor have *White Shirtings or Sheetings* been asked for, and only one little lot of *Jeans*—common—appear in the market book, price Tls. 1.26 per piece.

The s.s. *Appin* sailed for TIENTSIN yesterday, and a large proportion of the late settlements were cleared for shipment by her. It is doubtful, however, whether she will get further than TAKU, even if she reach that port, as the ice was forming in the river when the last steamers came down, and the latest letters speak as if winter were setting in very fast.

Fancy Cottons call for no comment, but the latest doings in *Long Ells* and *Camlets* give rather a better tone to these branches of our WOOLLEN market. Scarlet UU Long Ells has realised Tls. 6.37½ nett, and an assortment of Dark Blue, Green and Purple of same chop has brought Tls. 6.90 per piece nett. Likewise V Dark Blue has been sold at Tls. 6.70 per piece nett, while at Tuesday's auction CPH Scarlet advanced to Tls. 6.43 per piece. At that sale, too, *Camlets* and *Lastings* commanded a slight improvement on the rates of the previous week. In *Spanish Stripes*, *Medium Cloths*, *Lustres* and *Crapes* there is no business worthy of note, saving a small lot of Scarlet H H *Spanish Stripes* done at Tl. 0.58 per yard.

P.S.—There is a rumour afloat, of a *Silk-barter* transaction in 8½-lbs. *Grey Shirtings*—10,000 pieces—but the exact particulars have not transpired.

O. P. H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, Retail prices	13.1.7½	11.6.5	12.5.0	10.1.2½	12.0.7½	...	...	10.4.5	10.9.0	...
Long Ells, ...	6.4.3	7.0.0	5.9.0	7.0.0	7.0.0	...	...	7.1.0	7.0.0	...
Spanish Stripes, ...	0.5.4½	0.4.8	0.5.0	0.5.1	0.5.0	0.5.8	0.5.5	0.5.3	0.5.0	0.5.5

YUEN-FONG, Auction 29th ulto.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Total Sales.
Camlets S.S.G. p. pce. T	12.42½/50	10.60	11.75/70	10.17½	11.60	...	...	10.22½	10.17½/10	...	11.05/12½	11.40/50	580
Sales, pce. ...	250	10	170	30	30	...	...	10	30	...	20	30	
Sp. Stripes T.T.B. p. yd. T	0.56½/0.56½	0.51½/0.51½	0.50½/0.51	0.53	0.52	0.59	0.55	0.54	0.51	...	...	...	378
Sales, pce. ...	162	36	126	9	9	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	
KIN-MING, 4th inst.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Total Sales.
Camlets C.P.H. p. pce. T	13.10/17½	11.52½/65	12.55/50	10.12½	12.10/07½	...	...	10.42½/45	10.90	...	11.77½	12.20/25	440
Sales, pce. ...	100	60	80	30	40	...	...	30	10	...	40	50	
Long Ells C.P.H. p. pce. T	6.42/6.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
Lasting, Lion " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.10/12½	...	...	...	60
" Elephant " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.15/9.12½	...	...	...	60

AUCTION SALES OF COTTON GOODS.—

"Fuh Sing."—3rd instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS—8½-lbs. *Red Elephant*, 750 pieces, at Tls. 1.45 a 1.45½ per piece. WHITE SHIRTINGS—*Flag Chop*, 900 pieces, at Tls. 1.24 for 56-reed, Tls. 1.30½ for 64-reed. HANDKERCHIEFS—23-inch, 2,000 dozens, at Tl. 0.41½ per dozen. VELVETS—22-inch *Black Lie Woman*, 125 pieces, at Tl. 0.15.1½ a 0.15.0½ per yard. YARN—No. 28, *Dewhurst's Eagle*, 5 bales, at Tls. 67.75 per bale.

"Van Loong."—

T-CLOTHS—8-lbs. *Double Cash*, 500 pieces, at Tls. 1.32½ per piece. JEANS—*Peacock*, 250 pieces, at Tls. 1.26½ per piece.

"Kin Ming."—4th instant—

GREY SHIRTINGS.—8½-lbs., 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 1.33½ for *Green Lion*, Tls. 1.44 for *Blue Lion*, Tls. 1.51 for *Red Lion*, Tls. 1.71½ for *Red Ram*. T-CLOTHS—7-lbs., 750 pieces, at Tls. 1.05½ for *Green Ram*, Tls. 1.26½ for *Red Eagle*, Tls. 1.26½ for *Rising Sun*.

MISCELLANEOUS—

TURKEY RED CAMERICS—*Fisherman*, 240 pieces, at Tls. 1.49½ for 2½-lbs., Tls. 1.54 for 2½-lbs., and 2½-lbs. *Bull Head* (Fents), 107 pieces, Tls. 1.33 per piece. GREY SHIRTINGS—*Mildewed*, *Tansin* & *Dewhurst's Eagle*, 1,000 pieces, at Tls. 2.20 a 2.22 per piece.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*	QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.			DUTY.*	
<i>G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—</i>			<i>Tls. m. c.</i>	<i>T.m.c. T.m.c.</i>			<i>Tls. m. c.</i>	
6-lbs. 39 in. 38½ yds.	pc.	0.98 to 1.02	0.08 per pce.	LASTINGS, 30 yds.	pc.	8.00 to 11.00	0.05 } Per Chang of 141 inches.	
7lbs.	"	1.02, 1.24		GRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. nm.	"	3.70, 8.00		
Dewhurst's Eagle	"	1.27, 1.29		GRAPE LUSTRES	"	3.00, 3.50		
8½ @ 8½ lbs.	"	1.16, 1.80		PLAIN—Do. Black	"	3.00, 3.90		
D. Eagle X.X.	"	1.82, ...		ORLEANS—Fig., 30 yds.	"	2.50, 3.35		
9 a 9½-lbs. nom.	"	1.75, 2.00		Special Colors & Patterns, ...	"	3.50, ...	0.20 per pce.	
9½ a 10-lbs.	"	1.90, 2.35		<i>Metals and Sundries.</i>			2.00 per pol.	
Dewhurst's, Best	"	2.40, 2.57½		QUICKSILVER nom. pr pol. 5'	0.0, 51.00			
<i>G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—</i>			0.10 "	TIN PLATES—14 x 10...pr box.	2.05, 4.10			
40 yds. 36 in. 56 R. nom.	pc.	1.24, 1.35		Small	4.00, ...			
60 reed	"	1.27, 1.40		IRON WIRE—No. 11 pr pol.	4.10, ...			
64 "	"	1.30, 1.65		12/16... ..	4.20, 4.40			
64 " Best & 66 Reed, ...	"	1.70, 1.90		17/23... ..	5.25, 5.50			
66 @ 80 reed... ..	"	1.92½, 2.20		STRAITS TIN, Fong Hing.	16.50, ...			
Best... ..	"	2.20, 2.60		Fok Chok.	16.00, ...			
DRILLS, Am. 40 yd 30 in 15 lb.	"	2.65, 2.75		Common chops.	13.00, 16.00			
English, ... 14 a 15-lbs.	"	1.77, 2.10		STEEL pr tub.	3.60, ...			
Do. Fine to Finest, ...	"	2.20, 2.40		Bamboo pr pol.	3.65, ...			
Dutch, 13 a 14½-lbs.	"	2.10, 2.15	0.07½ "	JAPAN COPPER, Finger... ..	, ...			
JEANS, Dh., Best, 30 yd. 30 in. 8½ lbs.	"	2.00, 2.10		Slab, best.	16.60, ...			
English, ... 8 a 8½ lbs.	"	1.20, 1.85		Ore	15.00, ...			
American, ... nom.	"	1.55, 2.30		HOOP IRON	2.85, ...			
<i>SHEETINGS—</i>			0.08 "	PIG IRON... ..pr ton.	17.50, 19.00			
Amr., 40 yds. 36 a 38 in. 15 lbs.	"	2.70, 2.90		<i>NAILROD IRON—</i>			0.12½ "	
Eng., ... 14 a 16 lbs.	"	1.95, 2.10		Dawes' Best pr pol.	2.15, ...			
T-CLOTHS nom.	"	, ...		H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	2.05, 2.10			
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord...p.	pc.	0.77, 0.87½		Belgian	1.60, 1.75			
7-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ord... ..	"	0.88, 1.00		M. M. Crown	1.95, 2.00			
6-lbs. Mex.	"	, ...		Bar—Dawes	2.35, ...			
7-lbs.	"	1.00, 1.50		Round... ..	2.30, 2.35			
8 to 8½-lbs.	"	1.32, 1.65		LEAD—L B. nom. pc.	5.15, ...			
Better kinds and XX	"	1.70, 1.90		Common Brands	5.00, 5.05			
<i>HANDKERCHIEFS—</i>			0.02½ per doz.	COTTON, Common, New... ..	10.00, 10.60			
Blue 28 a 31 in. dz.	0.40, 0.54			Medium	11.00, 11.40			
Brown, ...	0.40, 0.42			New Best... ..	11.50, 11.80			
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS White ...	pc.	1.60, 1.75		<i>SUGAR—</i>			0.20 "	
Dyed... ..	"	2.00, 2.30		White, Swatow, No. 1	6.00, 6.50			
BROCADES—White, 40 yds.	"	1.70, 1.90		" 2	5.20, 5.60			
Dyed... ..	"	2.50, 2.70		" 3	4.80, 5.20			
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds	"	3.60, 4.50		Canton, " 1	5.40, 5.80			
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	2.00, 2.45		" 2	4.60, 5.00			
CHINTZ—Assorted nom.	"	1.20, 1.40		" 2	3.80, 4.20			
Blue	"	1.12, 1.17		Brown, Swatow, Best	2.00, 2.40			
Brown nom.	"	1.12, 1.17		Common	2.40, 2.80			
Scarlet	"	1.40, 1.65		" Canton	2.80, 3.20			
PRINTED TWEILS—24/25 yds.	"	1.40, 2.20	0.07 per 30 yds.	" Common	2.60, 2.40			
50/52	"	3.60, 4.20		PEPPER—Black	6.10, ...			
Best... ..	"	4.20, 4.65		White	12.00, 12.50			
T. REDS, 24 yd. 2 a 3 lb. 32 in. nom.	"	0.95, 1.80		RATTANS—Common	2.80, 3.20			
Best... ..	"	, ...		Good to fine... ..	2.50, 4.00			
VELVETS—Black, 22 in. yd.	0.14, 0.17½			Best... ..	5.00, 5.50			
VELVETRENS—Black, 18 in.	0.12, 0.14½			<i>SAPAN WOOD—</i>			0.10 per pol.	
26 in.	0.18, 0.19½			3 pieces to the picul.	2.80 to 3.00			
BLUE DENIMS	0.03, 0.05			5 " " & inf.	1.80, 2.40			
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	0.115, 1.20			<i>SANDALWOOD, South Sea</i>				
41 in.	1.40, 1.50			Timor	2.40, 3.50			
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. nom.	0.60, 0.70			Malabar... ..	9.00, 10.00			
YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28 a 32	63.00, 80.00			....	16.50, 18.00			
CAMLETS, English, S S nom.	10.80, 12.00			<i>MANGROVE BARK</i>			0.03 "	
GG	11.70, ...			FLINT STONES... ..	0.80, 1.30			
SSG	11.75, ...			COALS, Cdiff (to arrive) +... ..	8.00, doing			
Dutch... ..	19.00, 20.50			American	8.25, Quiet			
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ...	0.70, 1.40			Sydney (Bulli)	7.50, Firm			
SPANISH STRIPES	0.48, 0.51			Newcastle, N.S.W.	7.50, Do.			
" T.T.-B	0.53½, ...			Takasima (large)... ..	6.50, None on offer			
" H.H.	0.54, 0.56			(dust)... ..	5.25, "			
<i>LONG ELLS—</i>			0.04½ }	Japan... ..	4.40, 5.00			
Scarlet, 24 yd. H.H.	pc.	6.50, ...		Formosa... ..	5.50, ...			
" C.P.H.	"	6.43, ...		<i>WINDOW GLASS—</i>				
" U.U.	"	6.37½, ...		Large pr box.	2.90, ...			
" V.	"	6.25, 6.30		Small	2.45, 2.70			
Assorted, H.H. Noml.	"	6.40, 6.90						
" C.P.H.	"	6.80, 6.90						
" G.G.	"	, ...						
" U.U.	"	6.45, 6.90						
" V.	"	6.10, 6.50						

* Haikwan Sycee Tls. 100=Shanghai Currency Tls. 111.40.

+ Cargo quotations.

METALS.—*Nail-Rod Iron.*—Some 6,000 bundles have found buyers at Tls. 1.65 per picul for *Belgian*, and Tls. 2.05 per picul for *Rogers'*. These show a maintenance of last week's prices, but the demand is not strong. *Lead* has proved almost unsaleable this week, and the under-noted quotations are purely nominal. There have been enquiries for little lots of *Tin Plates*—good—at a trifle over Tls. 4.00 per box, but no business has resulted or none has been reported. *Tin* and *Quicksilver*, not wanted.

COTTON.—There is no change to note in this market. Enquiry continues slack, the rates being too high induce business.

EXCHANGE.—A fair amount of business in Private Paper has been transacted at the same rates as last reported, but there has only been a very limited enquiry for Bank Bills which has been satisfied at slightly improved terms for buyers. Rates on India are weaker with but small enquiry for remittance.

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 3rd December, 1877,
compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 275 to 280, both Nos. inclusive.

	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATION.															
GOODS.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chafso.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.	Sandria.	Local.
Gray Shirtings	Pos. 4,120	...	20,950	450	820	2,950	...	9,050	...	...	1,050	1,300	3,500	2,150	...	5,750
T-Cloths	" 910	...	4,450	150	400	2,240	...	2,580	...	...	1,000	450	250	2,200	4,150	4,560
White Shirtings	" 800	...	500	50	50	300	...	4,350	...	...	250	...	120	...	...	1,320
Drills, English	" 1,350	...	1,380	270	90	960	...	3,360	...	...	...	550	900	1,020	...	690
Do., American	" 645	...	160	...	...	300	...	375	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	90
Jeans, English	" 1,360	...	...	50	...	200	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	130
Do., American	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	60
Sheetings, English	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Do., American	" 20	...	...	...	...	100	...	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dyed Shirtings	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	250	250	...	...	...
Brocades & Sp. Stings, White ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Dyed	"	...	100	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	200
Damasks, Dyed	"	...	...	...	...	80	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes	" 60	...	320	...	...	60	...	320	...	...	...	420	840	...	21	550
Turkey Red Shirtings	" 60	...	320	...	...	350	...	2,290	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Velvets	" 54	...	49	40	30	132	...	...	...	...	...	150	180	...	...	145
Velveteens	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	...	400	1,000	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	400	600	...	...	1,200
Muslins	Pos.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dimities	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	" 126	...	102	12	60	138	...	42	...	...	...	12	36	...	...	168
Medium and Broad Cloths ..	" 54	...	62	45	18	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
Camlets	" 30	...	20	80	50	640	...	...	...	...	40	40	110	...	...	140
Long Ells	" 20	...	140	140	100	840	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	40	...	120
Lastings	" 80	...	20	...	...	390	...	110	...	...	40	200	60	...	...	20
Crape Lastings	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lustres, Plain	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	...
Do., Figured	" 690	...	360	...	...	420	...	...	...	...	120	...	220	...	...	560
Do., Crape	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	Pcls. 284	...	90	38	250	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	" 1,758	...	405	...	...	656	...	...	...	...	...	1,701	88	...	...	...

Goods.	DELIVERIES.		IMPORTS.		STOCKS AT DATE, BASED ON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS DATED 1st JAN., 1877.		
	For the week.	For Year From 1st Jan'y. 1877.	For the week.	For Year from 1st Jan'y. 1877.	*At date Estimated.	†	Against 4th Dec., 1876.
Gray Shirtings	52,090	4,056,292	150	4,606,782	1,388,100	257,800	887,500
T-Cloths	23,340	2,169,882	...	2,401,169	733,200	334,000	732,100
White Shirtings	7,740	546,915	...	630,647	187,200	31,500	120,700
Drills, English	10,570	684,844	6,000	603,070	?	83,700	117,500
Do., American	1,585	228,899	45	227,309	?	...	...
Jeans, English	3,040	230,397	...	305,476	112,400	...	...
Do., American	160	31,940	...	36,440	4,800	...	14,600
Sheetings, English	670	35,226	...	40,612	2,100	13,100	26,800
Do., American and Continentals ..	920	195,498	...	229,221	43,900	...	...
Dyed Shirtings	549	19,746	...	15,167	?	200	2,500
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings, White ..	...	5,090	...	6,393	5,900	...	1,100
Do., Dyed	600	29,873	...	32,890	5,400	...	?
Damasks, Dyed	120	12,305	...	15,434	3,900	...	?
Chintzes	2,591	119,283	...	133,470	38,000	...	26,500
Turkey Red Shirtings	3,070	120,906	...	97,795	31,300	1,400	56,800
Velvets	780	52,636	...	54,633	3,800	...	?
Velveteens	...	10,564	...	12,033	3,400	...	8,300
Handkerchiefs	Doz.	246,260	...	510,200	270,700	15,700	21,300
Muslins	Pos.	28,450	...	30,984	4,800	3,800	5,500
Dimities	...	11,452	...	5,549	4,600	...	6,600
Spanish Stripes	696	43,007	152	42,156	4,100	...	2,800
Medium and Broad Cloths	524	29,790	1,456	31,044	16,400	5,700	19,600
Camlets	1,180	80,158	410	81,827	8,500	900	5,400
Long Ells	1,520	88,253	160	87,520	4,100	3,600	12,400
Lastings	920	41,636	...	55,110	15,700	4,500	7,600
Crape Lastings	...	4,789	...	5,070	200	4,800	4,900
Lustres, Plain	200	15,655	...	11,197	1,800	1,200	8,000
Do., Figured	2,370	126,637	...	139,809	24,000	...	1,800
Do., Crape	...	9,090	...	11,425	4,700	...	?
Lead in Pigs	Pos.	722	...	118,077	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	4,608	103,355	3,360	258,126	...	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Fleurs Castle*, *Priam*, *Anadyr*, *Glenlyon*, *City of Limerick*, *Gwalior*, *Golden State*, *Leander*, *Diomed*, *Peiho*, *Thibet*, *Sarpedon*, *Orestes*, *Hopewell*, *Djemnah*, *Feronia*, several *Coasters*, and of sundry Re-exports.

EXPORTS.

SILK.—Our silk market has been quiet for the mail, with prices unaltered except in one or two instances. Blue and Yellow Elephant at Tls. 420 and 405 show no change, and Common Tatlées have been parted with at Tls. 365 for a small lot, but at this price it would be difficult to settle any quantity.

Coarse silks have been rather freely enquired for and as some have been settled in exchange for Piece Goods, at of course outside the market price, there has been an attempt on the part of natives to prove that the market is higher for this class; the fact being that there is such a stock on hand they are only too glad to obtain an offer.

Re-reels have changed hands to the extent of 350 or more bales at Tls. 375 a 420 per picul; of which 284 bales were shipped for America by yesterday's mail.

Up-country prices have given way and a fair business is reported to have taken place; this, combined with the short period to elapse before China New-Year and the fear that the well-known large native speculator is soon about to realise his stock, has tended to make holders weak generally, and it looks as if lower rates would be accepted before long.

Settlements to date are about 28,000 bales, against 57,500 last year, 52,000 in 1875 and 55,000 in 1874.

The unsold stock is about 15,000 a 15,500 bales.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

NOVEMBER 6, 1877.

ARRIVALS.—(Not reported above)—None other than coasters.

DEPARTURES.—(Not reported above)—None other than coasters.

The French mail steamer *Peiho* takes about 2,500 bales of SILK, and about 100 tons of TMA.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Telegraphic Transfers, 5s. 3½d. Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 5s. 5½d. a 5s. 5½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 5s. 5½d. a 5s. 5½d. Private and Documentary, 5s. 5½d. a 5s. 5½d. On Paris, Bank, 6.85; Private, 6.92. On India—Bombay Bank, Rs. 306 a 307. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 306 a 307. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. disc. Private, 15 days' sight, 28. Bullion, Gold Bars, Pekin, Shanghai Tls. 181 per bar of 10 Tls. Shanghai weight. Bar Silver, Shanghai Tls. 111.20 per 100 Tls. Canton weight. Mexican dollars, Shanghai Tls. 73.175 per 100. Copper Cash, 1,450 per tael.

SHARES.—Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. report as follows:—

H. & S. Bank.—There is not much business to report. The sales reported consist of a lot at 57½ % premium, for 31st December, and one or two lots at 56 %, and exchange 73, for cash. A lot was placed this morning at 60 %, for 31st March next.

S. S. N. Co.—Shares are wanted at quotations, but there are no sellers at the moment.

China Coast S. N. Co.—There are buyers, both for cash and time, with no shares offering.

North-China Insurance Co.—The shares in the new Company have been allotted. There is some enquiry for them.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—There are buyers at £630.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—A sale has been made from Hongkong at \$685.

China Fire Insurance Co.—One or two lots have been sold at \$175, at which there are a few shares offering.

S. & H. Wharf Co.—Shares are wanted at £108.

WEATHER.—The weather cleared on Friday and has since been fine, with the exception of a little rain during last night, and perceptibly colder. The thermometer has ranged between 37 and 57.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	\$125	\$125	\$650,000.00	\$14,027.45	30 June 77	* £1	22 Aug. 77	56 % prem., ex. 73, 60 %, for 31st Mar.
<i>Steamer Companies.</i>									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	£100	£25	£615,902.35	.....	30 Dec. 76	{ Return of £1.75 on capital.	19 Oct. 77	26½
China Coast Steam Navigation Co.	5,000	£100	£100	£62,522.10	£41,153.60	30 Dec. 76	* 2½ %	7 Jan. 76	74
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£7,183.54	.....	30 Dec. 76	* 2 %	7 July 77	225
Pootung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	* 5 %	1 July 77	88
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£6,523.81	£8,917.74	31 Dec. 76	* 5 %	10 July 77	147
Compagnie du Gaz	1,000	£50	£50	£2,171.31	£2,333.25	30 Dec. 76	* 5 %	31 Aug. 77	71
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	200	\$5,000	\$1,500	\$125,000.00	\$85,073.06	30 Apl. 77	12 %	31 July 77	2,900
North-China Insurance Co., 1875/77	1,000	£2,000	£600	£257,900.42	£649,980.44	30 June 77	£70 pr share	9 July 77	860 nominal.
Union In. Society of Canton ...	500	\$2,500	\$500	\$210,500.00	\$119,006.38	31 Dec. 76	.....	.....	1,100
Yangtze Insurance Association	1,200	£350	£350	£240,000.00	.....	30 Sep. 76	* 7½ %	12 July 77	630
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$62,507.60	\$60,969.24	30 Dec. 76	* 6 %	1 Jan. 77	250
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	\$1,000	\$200	\$564,202.00	\$244,445.07	30 Dec. 76	† \$47.50 p.sh.	20 Feb. 77	685
China Fire In. Co., Limited ...	4,000	\$500	\$100	\$339,787.30	\$96,304.86	30 Dec. 76	† 12 %	30 Dec. 76	175
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co. ...	2,150	£100	£100	.....	£1,878.61	30 Dec. 76	* 4 %	15 Aug. 77	108
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	900	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nominal.

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1872	£ 28,700.00	£ 100.00	8 %	30th April & 31st Oct.	104 Nominal.
Do. 1873	£ 21,000.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	100 "
Do. 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 100.00	"	30th June & 31st Dec.	105 "
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	£ 17,000.00	£ 25.00	"	30th June.	18 "
Do. Preference do.	£ 5,362.50	£ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	20 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£104 "

* For half-year.

† For year.